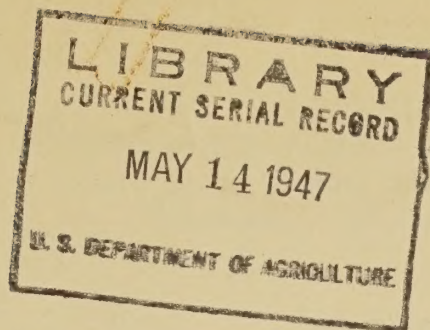


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TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi

Wednesday, October 2, 1946

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MINUTES
 TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
 Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi
 Wednesday, October 2, 1946

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ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Summary

1. Correlators. Announcement was made of the selection of Mr. John Blackmore of the Program Review and Analysis Staff, Agricultural Relations Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, to serve as Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization (text, p. 7, appendix, p. 32).

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2. Cooperation with Soil Conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley. Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reported proceedings on this matter, including: (a) letters written on June 1 by Chairman Cooper to Secretary Anderson and to Chairman Lilienthal with particular reference to the suggestions made by Secretary Anderson in his letter of March 28 to Chairman Cooper; (b) meetings of the presidents of the land-grant colleges with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority on May 6 and with Secretary Anderson on June 18; (c) functions and relationships of the special committee proposed by Secretary Anderson; (d) correspondence between Secretary Anderson and President Donovan in which the Secretary points out (letter of August 1) that: "... it is possible to adjust this Department's relationship with the existing districts to conform to the new cooperative plan and it is my intention to undertake to do so if and when the new plans are formulated. I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from Soil Conservation districts formed in the Valley area until our representatives have had reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan" (text, p. 7; appendix, p. 33).
3. Publication for the Tennessee Valley region. Primary requirements and recommendations were outlined and the expectation was expressed that a definite plan would be ready for presentation at the next meeting of the Conference (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 36a).
4. Membership of presidents of land-grant colleges in the Conference. A recommendation was adopted "that the Chairman of the Correlating Committee be authorized to extend to the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, a standing invitation to attend and participate in the meetings of the Conference" (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 38).
5. Study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in Government. The report of the Correlating Committee, adopted by the Conference, states: "The Committee agreed that such a study could best be organized and carried out as a joint coordinated activity among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary was instructed to enlist the assistance of representatives of the parties to the Memorandum to prepare a project proposal for such a study in the Tennessee Valley for submission to the Correlating Committee" (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 38).
6. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools. The report of the Correlating Committee, adopted by the Conference, states: "The Committee agreed that the proposal to facilitate increased use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is in furtherance of the educational objectives of the test-demonstration program and should be encouraged in all appropriate ways. The Committee requested, therefore, that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching give consideration to this matter and make such recommendations to the Correlating Committee or to the Valley-States Conference on measures to facilitate the use of test-demonstration farms in this way as may seem to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to be desirable and effective" (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 39).

7. Conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers. Action was requested on the suggestions made by this group; specifically: "We, the supervisors and Contact Officers, feel that we should have available in usable form results of research work that has been done for reference on problems listed below and request that consideration be given to investigation of these problems for which no research results are available at the present time" (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 39).

This recommendation with respect to making available in usable form the results of research work points to one of the primary jobs which the Correlating Committee has requested the Correlators of the several Standing Committees to undertake. The matter has been discussed with the Correlators and it is hoped that means may be found to get this work set up and carried on as a regular thing (text, p. 7 ; appendix, p. 39).

8. Representation of USDA in Conference. On recommendation of the Correlating Committee, Secretary Anderson designated three additional departmental representatives to serve as members of the Conference, as follows: Mr. Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; Mr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service; and Mr. T. L. Gaston, Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service (text, p. 8 ; appendix, p. 42).

It was further agreed that the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee be authorized to request the Executive Secretary to issue invitations to officials of the Department who are not members of the Conference, when it is anticipated that matters with which these officials are particularly conversant are to be discussed (text, p. 8 ; appendix, p. 42).

9. Official list of Valley Counties. The 125 counties lying wholly or partially within the watershed of the Tennessee River, were designated as the official list of Tennessee Valley Counties. The distribution by States follows: Alabama, 15; Georgia, 10; Kentucky, 7; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 15; Tennessee, 63; Virginia, 11; total, 125 (text, p. 9 ; appendix, p. 43).
10. State Contact Officers. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states: "Except for the two institutions named, no action has been taken, so far as the Correlating Committee is informed, to carry out the recommendation of the Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State Contact Officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States (text, p. 9 ; appendix, p. 44).

"In view of the proposal to hold regular meetings of State Contact Officers, it appears to the Correlating Committee that the recommendation has added importance and it is the suggestion of the Committee that specific consideration be given to this matter by appropriate officials of the institutions concerned" (text, p. 9 ; appendix, p. 45).

11. Regular meetings of the Conference. It was agreed that the Valley-States Conference meet annually in April, instead of semi-annually as heretofore (text, p. 10; appendix, p. 51).

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12. Regular meetings of Standing Committees. It was agreed: "That each Standing Committee with the exception of the Committee on Organization hold a regular meeting once a year in conformity with a schedule to be worked out with the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each Committee. The schedule should also be arranged to provide that each Standing Committee meet at least two months in advance of the date set for the annual meeting of the Conference" (text, p. 11; appendix, p. 51).

It was also agreed: "That the Committee on Organization meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley-States Conference" (text, p. 11; appendix, p. 52).
13. Duties of Executive Secretary. By action of the Correlating Committee, the Executive Secretary was authorized to serve as a member, ex officio, of Standing Committees of the Conference. Also, by action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on recommendation of the Correlating Committee, the Executive Secretary was authorized to serve as a member of the State USDA Council in Tennessee (text, p. 11; appendix, p. 52).
14. Anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer. The Committee on Research submitted to the Conference a report entitled "Economic Factors Involved in the Use of Ammonia as a Nitrogen Fertilizer" (text, p. 13; appendix, p. 52).
15. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley. No report on this item was made to the Conference. The Committee on Research, however, decided it would defer action indefinitely on this item, pending clarification of specific needs for such figures by TVA. Accordingly, this item will be dropped from the agenda of the Committee pending further action by TVA (text, p. 14; appendix, p. 52).
16. Summary of results of TVA phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1934-1944. The Committee on Research recommended that a report on this subject be issued as one of a series of reports of the Conference and be published as Research Report No. 1 of the Committee on Research (text, p. 14; appendix, p. 53).
17. Proposed enlargement of Committee on Research. The Committee on Research recommended that the Correlating Committee consider enlargement of the Committee on Research to five members and to consider associate directors of the experiment stations in making appointments. The Committee on Research also recommended a rotating membership for the Committee and the selection of a new Chairman next year (text, p. 15; appendix, p. 53).
18. Cooperative experiments in agricultural engineering. The Committee on Research reported submission of a proposal by the Agricultural Engineering Department of TVA for the initiation of a project for the development of farm equipment to stimulate soil conservation practices in the Tennessee Valley area, embracing:

- a. Multiple-use grain and fertilizer drill for mulch tillage;
 - b. Fertilizer placement **equipment** with special emphasis on pasture applications (text, p. 15; appendix, p. 53).
19. Use of radio-isotopes in biological research of agricultural experiment stations. The Committee on Research recommended to the directors of the experiment stations in the Valley States that they call a meeting of their technical personnel in the fields of soils, plant, and animal nutrition, together with the physicists, to develop project proposals involving the use of radio-isotopes for submission to the Committee not later than November 15, 1946 (text, p. 18; appendix, p. 54).
 20. Proposal to expand development of regional project on phosphate fixation to include all Southeastern States. The Committee on Research recommended consideration of a proposal to expand the regional project on phosphate fixation to include all of the Southeastern States, with the thought that such a project might well fit into the regional research contemplated under the Hope-Flannagan Research Bill. Announcement was made of the appointment by Chairman Bayer of a subcommittee for preliminary consideration of this proposal consisting of Ralph W. Cummings, North Carolina, Chairman; L. A. Dean, USDA; F. L. Davis, Louisiana; Russell Coleman, Mississippi; and Randall J. Jones, Tennessee Valley Authority. Participation of the Chemical Engineering Department was suggested (text, p. 19; appendix, p. 54).
 21. National fertilizer policy. The following motion made by Director Bayer was adopted by the Conference: "That this Conference go on record as favoring the development of a sound national fertilizer program through the medium both of legislation and of education". On motion made by Dr. Coleman the Conference voted: "That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program" (text, p. 20; appendix, p. 47).
 22. Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives. The Committee on Cooperatives reported that steps are being taken immediately to organize a permanent Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives, to be composed initially of farmer representatives selected democratically by the cooperative federation serving the Valley portion of each State (text, p. 22; appendix, p. 60).
 23. Survey of the Valley-States land-grant colleges regarding their programs as related to farmers' cooperatives. The report on the survey has been issued by the Correlating Committee in preliminary form. In view of the many changes which have taken place in the colleges since the survey was made, the Committee on Cooperatives has requested its Correlator to assemble the information necessary to bring the data up to date for publication as a final report (text, p. 22; appendix, p. 61).
 24. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley. A report has been issued by the Correlating Committee as a preliminary edition for purposes of

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review and recommendations for revision or approval under the title: "Statement relating to the Joint Program of Watershed Protection and Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley". Unless the cooperating agencies request that a final edition of the report be issued, the Committee on Resource Utilization will consider that its assignment with respect to this item has been completed (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 80).

25. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. The report has been distributed to the members of the Conference. Unless otherwise instructed by the participating agencies, the Committee on Resource Utilization will consider that the distribution of this report completes its assignment on this matter (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 81).
26. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley. Director Willis M. Baker, Forestry Relations Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement on this subject supplementing the statement presented by Assistant Director Richard Kilbourne at the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946. Director Baker's statement includes an excellent summary relating to agreements, projects, and cooperating agencies in the forestry program of the Tennessee Valley (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 82).
27. Rural housing in the Tennessee Valley. A conference on housing, held in Knoxville on May 28 under the auspices of the Correlating Committee, in which representatives of the land-grant colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National Housing Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority participated, adopted the following motion:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee be requested to prepare, with the advice and assistance of the National Housing Agency, and to submit to its constituent agencies and institutions and the NHA, with recommendations, a proposal for a cooperative project for the solution of the farm housing problem in the Tennessee Valley, and as a demonstration of methods of attacking the national farm housing problem."

The Conference was advised that, pursuant to this resolution, the Committee on Resource Utilization has undertaken, at the request of the Correlating Committee, to formulate a proposal for the initiation of such a project in the Tennessee Valley. Director Baver called attention to the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Bill respecting regional research on rural housing and suggested that the formulation of a proposal in that field should include all of the Southeastern States, rather than be limited to the Tennessee Valley (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 91).
28. Next meeting of the Conference. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Conference will be held on Wednesday, April 2, 1947 in Virginia at a place to be selected (text, p. 9; appendix, p. 45).

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 28; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 30.)

It was announced that Director H. P. Stuckey, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, were absent from the meeting because of serious illness. It was agreed that telegrams be sent to Director Stuckey and to Mr. Clayton at the luncheon recess on behalf of the Conference.

The Chairman announced that President Fred T. Mitchell of Mississippi State College would address the luncheon session of the Conference.

I. Report of Correlating Committee

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of the Correlating Committee (appendix, p. 32). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Correlators (appendix, p. 32)
2. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 33).
3. Publication for the Tennessee Valley region (appendix, p. 36).
4. Proposal to include presidents of land-grant colleges in membership of Valley-States Conference (appendix, p. 38).
5. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government (appendix, p. 38).
6. Program and plans for test-demonstration farms (appendix, p. 39).
 - a. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools (appendix, p. 39)
 - b. Reports by committees of conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers (appendix, p. 39)
 - c. TVA's experimental fertilizer production program: (1) Recent developments; (2) Steps proposed (appendix, p. 40)

Mr. White submitted a detailed report for the minutes (appendix, p. 40).

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DISCUSSION

White: The TVA, in its Congressional mandate, is obligated to operate the plant at Muscle Shoals (1) as a national laboratory providing cheaper and more concentrated phosphate materials, and (2) to use it as a tool for watershed protection in the Valley. The first obligation is purely an educational matter with national implications; the second is a direct job assigned to the Board of the TVA in its program. Due to many things, pressures have been brought on the TVA regarding the jobs it has to do. Foreseeing the Middle West phosphate needs, TVA developed a concentrated material and attempted to get it into that area economically. The Middle West to a great extent is far removed from the sources of supply. As a result of this situation, TVA, being among the few that are producing a concentrated material (and I'd like for you to realize that in doing this job it was assumed that industry would take advantage of that so that the western field would be developed), is attempting to relieve the pressure on the limited Tennessee supply. But it seems that somebody is about to lose this concept and the thing is about to become a boomerang. It seems that if the TVA can be permitted to do the job outlined in the Act and under TVA policy, the only logical way is that the educational processes be carried on using the laboratory at Muscle Shoals to do this educational job and then letting commercial enterprises come in and supply the demand. So it seems to me we are facing **this situation in agriculture:** The farmers of the United States must be brought face to face with the fact that they cannot rely on the TVA to supply commercially phosphate in adequate quantities to meet the need. This, therefore, can only be done effectively through some type of national policy. We are happy to have Dr. Scarseth take up at this point and I am gladly giving my time to him.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Additional representation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Valley-States Conference (appendix p. 42).

DISCUSSION

Moseley: Mr. Chairman, I wish to announce that the Secretary has acted on the recommendation of the Correlating Committee by appointing three additional representatives of the Department to serve as members of the Conference. These representatives are: Mr. Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; Mr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service; and Mr. T. L. Gaston, Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service.

VALLEY COUNTIES

2. Official list of Tennessee Valley counties (appendix, p. 43).

Copies of this list were distributed to all members present.

3. State Contact Officers (appendix, p. 44).

4. Next meeting of Conference (appendix, p. 45).

DISCUSSION

Cooper: I move adoption of the Committee's report.

Baver: I second the motion.

McLeod: At the last meeting I attended, it was said that this publication (see IA3) wouldn't be confined to the farmers and agencies within the Valley but would be available to agencies throughout the State. If it is just on the basis that it is just to the farmers within the Valley I am for it. If we go beyond the Valley counties, I'd like to see it changed.

Cooper: Our best information is what I have presented to you.

McLeod: If I remember correctly, Director Davis was talking about the possibility that it be an educational medium throughout the State whether in the Valley or out of the Valley.

Chairman Cooper read paragraphs (a) and (b) under IA3 of the Committee's report.

McLeod: Quite a few of the farms are outside the Valley. Does your proposal have reference to those?

Cooper: The Correlating Committee says no. I would think that this would relate to the setup of the Valley Counties.

McAmis: I think you're right.

Cooper: Are there other questions? If not, there has been a motion made and seconded for the adoption of this report.

The motion was agreed to.

Schaub: Regarding the next meeting, will the next meeting be left to the Correlating Committee? I move that it be left to that Committee in consultation with the Virginia people.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Correlating Committee.

Address of Dr. George Scarseth

Cooper: Some time ago it was felt that we needed some knowledge of the national fertilizer program and I asked Dr. George Scarseth if he would come down and talk to us. He was very, very much engaged but has consented to come and speak to us for a few minutes.

Scarseth: Thank you, Dean Cooper.

Dr. Scarseth's address appears in the appendix, p. 47.

DISCUSSION

Cooper: We are so glad you came and discussed this matter with us today. I find it helpful and know the others do too. I believe we should have a national fertilizer program. I can't speak for the group or even the Correlating Committee but I believe in that kind of programs.

Baver: I'd like to make a comment. However, don't push me on it. I don't believe you will find anybody that will disagree with the philosophy that Dr. Scarseth has expressed with regard to the national fertilizer program. I think that the reason we don't have the national fertilizer bill today is not because of lack of pressure or the desirability of having one but because the political approach is bad in it.

The ensuing discussion was off the record.

II. Report of Committee on Organization

Director I. O. Schaub, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 51). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

There was no pending business on which to report.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Revision of number and types of regional meetings (appendix, p. 51).

- a. That the Valley-States Conference meet annually in April, instead of semi-annually as at present.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

DISCUSSION

- Cooper: Let's take up item 1. Are there any other statements in regard to it?
- Schaub: The Committee had in mind the question of time involved in going to meetings and it was felt that one meeting a year would be sufficient.
- Cooper: Gentlemen, the matter is before you. Do I hear a motion?
- Baver: I move we adopt that procedure.
- McLeod: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

- b. That each Standing Committee of the Conference, with the exception of the Committee on Organization, hold a regular meeting once a year in conformity with a schedule to be worked out with the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each Committee. The schedule should also be arranged to provide that each Standing Committee meet at least two months in advance of the date set for the annual meeting of the Conference.

DISCUSSION

- Cooper: Do I hear a motion that this procedure be adopted?
- Coleman: I move we adopt that procedure.
- Jones: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

- c. That the Committee on Organization meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley-States Conference.

DISCUSSION

- McLeod: I move we adopt that procedure.
- McReynolds: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

2. Membership of Executive Secretary of Correlating Committee on Standing Committees and on State USDA Councils (appendix, p. 52)

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DISCUSSION

Cooper: Do I hear a motion on this?

McLeod: I move we accept this proposal.

Coleman: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Schaub: That was the action of the Correlating Committee but our committee questions the feasibility of the Executive Secretary attending each meeting of the State USDA Councils.

Cooper: The Executive Secretary pointed out that he might not wish to attend but this would give him the chance to attend if he felt it useful.

Baver: I'd like to suggest that in the preparation of the program next April, in light of the action just taken, that the Correlating Committee might want to extend the length of the Conference, if the accumulated business should prove to be more than can be handled in one day.

Cooper: We will now have the report of the Committee on Research.

In connection with the Hope-Flannagan Bill, Dean Baver has done one of the finest jobs for the people of this country, for the land-grant colleges, and for the USDA of any that have been carried out. He and Dorman have done an outstanding piece of work.

Baver: I'd like to state that the load that Dorman and I carried on that was heavy. Every time we went to Washington and back it represented 2,000 miles. I have made 17 trips to Washington on this.

III. Report of Committee on Research

Dean L. D. Baver, Chairman of the Committee on Research, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 52). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Review and summary of fertilizer research investigations in the Valley States (appendix, p. 52).

DISCUSSION

No report on this item was made to the Conference. The work is in progress.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

2. Data on cost of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia (appendix, p. 52).

DISCUSSION

Baver:

Last year we asked our Correlator to get together with the Chemical Engineering Department of the TVA and give us some calculations on the economic factors involved in the use of anhydrous and liquid ammonia as a nitrogen fertilizer. Experiments have shown that either of these sources from an agronomic point of view was satisfactory. As you know the Research Committee had recommended that the research on the utilization of anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia for the fertilization of soils for the growth of farm crops be handled by the Mississippi Station and that the rest of us would carry on our research after the basic factors had been worked out. Consequently, the Mississippi Station has been doing an excellent job on the research program on the various sources of nitrogen and as a result of those experiments and through the cooperation of the Chemical Engineering Department and the Agricultural Relations Department of TVA they have prepared a report which we will put in the minutes of this conference entitled "Economic Factors Involved in the Use of Ammonia as a Nitrogen Fertilizer."

There are several things in this report that were of particular interest to the Committee.

The first was: We were surprised pleasantly in the difference between the lowest and highest cost on these various sources of nitrogen. A difference of almost \$53 in favor of the anhydrous ammonia converted to 30 percent aqueous ammonia.

The second point of interest was that the 30 percent aqueous ammonia showed up to be a more reasonable way to present it to the farmer than the anhydrous ammonia used directly. That is important in light of the fact that the Shell people have a patent on the anhydrous ammonia process. Consequently, the farmer won't have to worry about the Shell patent in the distribution of the aqueous ammonia. Regarding the patent: I had a discussion with their Mr. Frolov in Raleigh regarding the patent procedure and I am convinced that if the anhydrous ammonia is going to be used by the farmers in this area that they are going to have to pay Shell a royalty. These particular data look to me to give us quite an out on that particular problem.

The astounding thing to the Committee was that it was about as cheap to make the aqueous ammonia at Sheffield as at Clarksdale. These data at the present time make me feel that after we get some actual cost figures from the farmers in the Delta region to see how those actual costs correlate with the calculated costs we will then be in a position, if they do correlate, to think in terms of doing something for the smaller operator.

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We will have to get correlation of counties on that before we can move. We're going to have to see if the industry is investing capital and whether the profit is going to be enough. Risk capital, I mean from the standpoint of cooperatives and individuals and that has to be determined later. The Committee recommends that the next step in finding out is for the Mississippi Station to continue its research and that we get cost figures on the operations in the Delta region that the institutions are going to install.

I think it's a promising report, Dean Cooper.

3. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 52).

DISCUSSION

No report on this item was made to the Conference. At its meeting on October 1, 1946, the Committee on Research did, however, discuss the item and concluded to defer action indefinitely, pending clarification of specific needs for such figures by TVA. Accordingly, this item will be dropped from the agenda of the Committee pending further action by TVA.

4. Summary of results of TVA phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1934-44 (appendix, p. 53).

DISCUSSION

Baver: This topic relates to the summary of the TVA phosphatic experiments which we requested our Correlator to organize and get together and submit to the various States for comments, and that has been done. We now have a document that is ready for putting into some form so that everybody can use it. To that particular point we recommend that it be multilithed and known as "Research Report Number 1--Valley-States Conference--Research Committee".

In discussing this question we had two possibilities in the publication of the technical reports of the committees of the Valley-States Conference. One would be to have a series of reports of the Conference in which all of the different committees would be able to publish their reports; that would require someone through whom the reports could be published. Another would be to have the reports catalogued according to the respective committees, and we are suggesting that since we have no policy on this procedure that this be "Research Report Number 1--Valley-States Conference--Research Committee." It might be that the Conference will decide otherwise, but the reports will need to be numbered so they can be catalogued in the libraries. At the bottom of the page we will have the same heading as now appears on Mr. Clayton's letterhead."

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Proposed enlargement of Committee on Research (appendix, p. 53)

DISCUSSION

Baver: In regard to the enlargement of the Committee: The present Committee consists of Dean Funchess, Director Stuckey and myself. In the deliberations on the procedures for correlating all of the research work in the various fields that need correlation, it is obvious that we need more States represented on the Research Committee. Consequently, we recommend to the Correlating Committee that they give attention to the enlargement of the Committee from three to five and that consideration be given to the talents of the associate directors in the region in enlarging this Committee. We Committee members have been members ever since the inception of the Committee, and we feel that the membership ought to be rotated. If we have five members, that would mean there are only five States represented; consequently, we recommend that the two new members of the Committee be appointed for a three year term and that the present members be reappointed for a two year term; and that in the appointment of new members after expiration of tenure that the representatives from the States not previously on the Committee be added to the Committee. Keep it revolving with respect to the States. Another recommendation I am making is that a new Chairman of the Committee be selected next year. The burden of this load ought to be passed around, but if we are going to have an enlargement of the committee we should carry on for another year.

2. Cooperative experiments in agricultural engineering (appendix, p. 53)

DISCUSSION

Baver: The next thing we will take up is the experiment in agricultural engineering.

At this particular point the Committee feels that there needs to be some clarification on the part of the Correlating Committee relative to the fields of endeavor that the Research Committee should try to cover. Personally, I don't subscribe to the statement that the Executive Secretary made. He said that all we were supposed to do is handle soils and fertilizer.^{1/}

^{1/} Since I was not present at the Conference to comment on this statement by Dean Baver regarding the functions of the Committee on Research, I shall do so here.

On September 19, 1945, I wrote Dean Baver, as follows:

-Continued

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Footnote 1 -Continued

"Thank you cordially for your letter and enclosure of September 10.

"In the last paragraph of your letter of September 10 to the members and Correlator of the Committee on Research, you state:

'One thing that concerns me a little bit is the fact that I understand the cooperative committee is planning some research which it seems to me should clear through our committee.'

"Perhaps the following will help to clarify this matter:

- "1. It is not the purpose of the Correlating Committee to ask the Committee on Research to consider all proposals of research character. Each Committee will be concerned with the consideration and development of recommendations relating to proposals for research undertakings in the Committee's particular field. Specifically:
- "2. Proposals involving physical or biological research will be referred to the Committee on Research.
- "3. Proposals involving research relating to the organization, functions, and operation of farmers' cooperative associations will be referred to the Committee on Cooperatives.
- "4. Proposals involving investigations of a research character relating to extension organization and procedure and to problems of resident teaching will be referred to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.
- "5. Proposals involving economic and social studies or investigations relating, for example, to farm management and operation, land utilization, agricultural and industrial relationships, farm family and community organization and problems, local industries, et cetera, will be referred to the Committee on Resource Utilization.

"Since the question you raise is of general interest, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chairman of each of the Committees named above, and also to the members of the Correlating Committee. I enclose also two extra copies of the latter, in the event that you care to transmit a copy to Dean Funchess and Dr. Stuckey."

On this question, I quote the following from the Minutes of the Twenty-Fifth Valley-States Conference, April 3, 1946, p. 18:

"Clayton: The general question has arisen before. I believe I am clear as to the intent of the Correlating Committee in recommending the establishment of these Standing Committees. The intention is that to the Committee on Research will be referred proposals in the fields of physical and

-Continued

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

Footnote 1 -Continued

biological research. That is the source to which the Correlating Committee would look for recommendations on problems in that field. But if, for instance, we have a problem of research on cooperatives, the Correlating Committee would look to the Committee on Cooperatives; just as they would look to the Committee on Resource Utilization on problems in economic and social research in fields not specifically covered by other Committees, such as, in addition to the Committee on Cooperatives, already mentioned, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching."

Finally, I quote from the Minutes of the Twenty-Third Valley-States Conference, April 3, 1945, p. 20:

'McAmis: The Committee is not dealing in any restricted manner with agronomic questions. Any question regarding a joint activity under the Memorandum of Understanding goes to your Committee through the Correlating Committee, Mr. Baver, when it refers to physical research (as distinguished from research on economic and social problems, relating, for example, to resource utilization, or to the organization and operation of cooperatives, or to extension and educational problems) relating to the Valley agricultural program. If work isn't going as the Committee thinks it should, the Committee should make recommendations to the Correlating Committee, which would bring the matter to the attention of appropriate departments of TVA and to the other cooperating agencies and institutions, as might be indicated."

In none of these statements, each designed to clarify the point raised by Dean Baver, is it suggested that the work of the Committee on Research is restricted to problems of "soils and fertilizer".

To the foregoing statements, this may be added: There seems to be a generally accepted, if broad, distinction between the "social sciences" and the "natural sciences" (cf., for example, Barnes, Harry Elmer, Editor, THE HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES; and Bavink, Bernhard, THE NATURAL SCIENCES). For advice and assistance on problems of research in the broad field of the "natural sciences", the Correlating Committee will continue to look to the Committee on Research. -C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary, Correlating Committee.

MINUTES

Baver: We feel that there are a lot of programs in research involving the institutions that the Research Committee ought to take into deliberation other than soils and fertilizer. For example, you work up a project on animal nutrition and see how far you can get without bringing in soils and fertilizers. Or in agricultural engineering, you have to take in agricultural work and horticultural work. Therefore, we want to commend the agricultural engineering people for requesting that the Committee on Research review the project that they have in mind for initiation with the Experiment Stations throughout the region and for the cooperation that is now existing between the agricultural engineers and the Correlator for the Committee on Research in Knoxville. The Committee has felt that, for instance take the work of the barn haydryer, such research project as that offered the same opportunity for correlation between the institutions of the region as did the possibility for fused phosphate for fertilizer material. Now, the agricultural engineers have two projects that they want to get into operation soon and they are submitting those projects to the Research Committee and this Committee will expedite them immediately.

Those projects consist of the development of farm equipment to stimulate soil conservation practices in the Tennessee Valley area: (1) Multiple-use grain and fertilizer drill for mulch tillage; (2) fertilizer placement equipment with special emphasis on pasture applications. These have been discussed with the technical fellows of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and the Committee asks that they proceed. The proposals will be worked over by the Committee as soon as possible. I am elated over the fact that the engineers are getting concerned over getting seed in pastures. There's a big need in the Tennessee Valley area. I want to commend the agricultural engineers in their vision in getting these projects organized.

3. Use of radio-isotopes in biological research of agricultural experiment stations (appendix, p. 54)

DISCUSSION

Baver: The item of business that we discussed is the use of radio-isotopes coming from the Oak Ridge plant for the basic experiments throughout the area. The Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies has been organized. That has a lot of possibilities. I think we are a little behind--far behind in fundamental research. The Committee expresses interest in the possibilities of fundamental research with the radio-isotopes and we recommend to the Directors that they call a meeting of their soils, plant and animal-nutrition men and the physicist of the institutions and meet together to suggest to the Research Committee projects offering possibilities for basic research in this field. You have to work fast on this. If we're going to do good on this, the projects must be integrated to get the maximum benefits.

RADIO-ISOTOPES

The Research Committee will then call a meeting of the technical men for formulating concrete projects in those fields and we should have the reports of your own individual institutional programs in my hands at least by November 15. In this whole program there is a possibility of having certain key personnel in the region that can be trained at the Oak Ridge Institute and it may be that we might want to take a person from this institution and another from that institution and let them be the coordinator in the area. You Directors should get that done as soon as you can.

4. Proposal to expand development of regional project on phosphate fixation to include all Southeastern States (appendix, p. 54)

DISCUSSION

Baver: The last item of business is the question of phosphate fixation. There is projected a program of fundamental research throughout the Southeastern area. The Committee is of the opinion that this particular program is of such interest to the South as a whole that with the possibilities of regional research under the new research bill that the deliberations on this should not be confined to the seven States of the Tennessee Valley region but also should include Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. Consequently, we have appointed a committee consisting of the following individuals: Cummings, North Carolina, Chairman; Coleman, Mississippi; Franklin Davis, Louisiana; Dr. Lyman Dean, USDA; and Dr. Jones, TVA. These five individuals are supposed to get preliminary discussions prepared on phosphate fixation preparatory to a meeting of the technical man from each of these institutions in the seven Valley States, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, to be held at the meeting of the agricultural workers here in Biloxi either before or after the meeting here in January. Also, we want representatives of the Chemical Engineering Department of TVA along with a representative of each of the interested States to take part in the formulating of a program on fundamental studies of phosphate fixation to coordinate with the research of the Southeast.

I move the adoption of this report.

McAmis: I second the motion.

Cooper: Is there any discussion? We owe you a vote of thanks on the part of the Conference. Your Committee has brought in a most interesting report.

The motion was agreed to.

Cooper: Are there any additional comments?

Jones: I would like to ask: Is this group for or against the national fertilizer program?

MINUTES

Baver: Is your question "a" or "the" national fertilizer program? Makes a lot of difference which you mean.

Jones: You have had a letter this week from Dorman in Mississippi regarding the allocations of fertilizer to the Midwest, somewhat at the expense of the South. I understand that whoever made the allocations made them on the idea that a unit of fertilizer out there would produce more food than if applied to the soils of the South. I understand that we're going to get about the same amount of fertilizer that we have been getting. Great pressure has been put on farmers to get them to use available money for soil improvement and maintenance, etc. Naturally, the farmers' first question is: Where are we going to get the minerals? We have used in Mississippi recently about three times as much phosphate as we have been using previously, and could use three times more. It's hard for us to ask farmers to use it and then for them to find that they can't get it. If this group can't take some action on this, then where can we go to get the action? If we sit idly by, what will happen? If you want a motion made, I'll make one later, but I'd like to hear someone speak about this.

Baver: It hits us hard in the legume program. For example, since the allocations of potash favor the Midwest over the Southeast, we're pretty well cut off from domestic sources. As to imports, we can't get potash from the Stuttgart mines--the Russians have that.

Cooper: Two different questions have been presented. One question is whether you wish to make an expression as to a national fertilizer program. The second question is with reference to the distribution of phosphate and potash. Let's take one at a time.

Baver: I move that this Conference go on record as favoring the development of a sound national fertilizer program through the medium both of legislation and of education.

Coleman: I second the motion.

Cooper: Any discussion?

Baver: I think, along with that, some thought might be given by this group as to ways and means by which that objective might be realized.

Cooper: Those in favor will vote "Aye"; opposed "No".

The motion was agreed to.

Cooper: The other question was in regard to phosphate and potash. Dr. Scarseth, do you have any comments on this?

FERTILIZER PROGRAM

- Scarseth: There is nothing for me to say, except that there just isn't enough and everybody's scrambling for it.
- Coleman: The Middlewest has better politics.
- Scarseth: The Middlewest is suddenly awakened to fertilizers.
- Jones: We'd like to have your reactions later to Dr. Dorman's letter; as to what you think.
- Coleman: I'd like to make this additional statement. In order to carry through on the suggestion and motion made by Dean Baver, regarding going on record as favoring a sound national fertilizer bill, I move that the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.
- Jones: I second the motion.
- Cooper: Any discussion?
- Gaston: Will that cover more territory or is there a limitation to the bill?
- Coleman: That's right. I think it would be well if we as a group would recommend something positive along that line.
- Cooper: You have heard the motion.

The motion was agreed to. (See p. 21, below.)

Address of President Fred T. Mitchell

The Conference recessed for lunch at 12:30 p.m. At the luncheon session, President Fred T. Mitchell of Mississippi State College addressed the Conference (appendix, p.55).

The Conference reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

III. Report of Committee on Research

DISCUSSION

- Cooper: In regard to the discussion of the national fertilizer bill, which took place before lunch, I want to be sure about the action. As I understood the wording of the motion the Correlating Committee is to appoint a committee from this group for the purpose of writing down our thinking as a group favoring a national fertilizer bill. Is that correct?

MINUTES

- Coleman: That was my intent. That will show what our thinking is on the national fertilizer policy and will synchronize our thinking on whatever other proposals are made. There should be action--and without any unnecessary delay.
- Baver: Seems to me that any committee's final action on that in getting together our ideas and getting them crystalized would necessitate their having some sort of hearing to make it unanimous. I am convinced that the poor phraseology of the bill and the approach on it is what killed it more than the idea itself.
- Coleman: I think it would be tragic to have another bill. I think a united effort is necessary.
- Cooper: Then I take it you want the Correlating Committee to push it along and make the necessary moves.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Research.

IV. Report of Committee on Cooperatives

Dr. L. I. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Cooperatives, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 60). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives (appendix, p. 60)
2. Survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their programs as related to farmers' cooperatives (appendix, p. 61)

DISCUSSION

- Jones: We are glad to have with us today Mr. H. O. Pate, President of the Bank for Cooperatives, New Orleans. Mr. Pate, from the background of your experience, perhaps you will add a few comments at this time to the statements we have heard.
- Pate: Mr. Chairman, before I say a few things that are on my mind, I'd like to thank the Chairman of the Committee on Cooperatives for the invitation to attend this meeting. With regard to the talks and suggestions which these men have made, they need no endorsement from us for they sound workable and practical--and we have to look at the practical side of this work. Particularly when we take a plan which a cooperative submits and we overlay it with the principles of sound credit, we find a lot of holes.
- But one of the most glaring weaknesses is the lack of understanding on the part of the membership as to what they are getting into. I'd like to get that mended because our experiences show

H. O. PATE

that out of it we have reached the generalization that a cooperative with an educated membership is a good credit risk and if we have a cooperative where the members do not understand and appreciate that they are going into business it is a poor credit risk. We have further evidence to our own satisfaction why the cooperatives have gotten into trouble. We have had to foreclose on a lot. I believe that we have 100 percent record that where the leaders, boards of directors and managers, are willing and did carry their problem back to the membership, everyone of the cooperatives got out of the woods and are now doing a good job. Education is a sort of progressive thing. You don't get it all at once.

I am thinking of a recent loan--a sizeable one for us. A group of planters came in to get a facility financed. They said they could raise \$100,000. We had financed some of that size. We didn't tell them that wasn't enough but we sat down and talked it over with them. They went home and came back and raised it to \$200,000. We had seven or eight discussions, just talking the problem over with them and letting them see the need; so that they put \$360,000 down and agreed to raise another \$40,000. So you see this matter of education is rather progressive. We feel that it is a very basic thing in the success of a cooperative.

As mentioned yesterday in your committee meeting, we go back to the farmers to get the facts from them regarding how much corn, etc., they grow. In this particular case, and in many others, the man from the bank went and visited every farm and sat down with the farmer and talked with him, just to be sure they had a thorough understanding. A good cooperative has more lives than anything. All we can say is we are very glad to see the agencies here putting on men such as these two here who are going out to the farmers to see that it is never ending. That is good business.

3. Survey of Valley cooperatives (appendix, p. 72)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Role of farmers' cooperatives in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 73)
2. Other (appendix, p. 73)

DISCUSSION

Jones: I move the acceptance of this report.

Brown: I second the motion.

MINUTES

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on cooperatives.

V. Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

In the absence of Director P. O. Davis, Chairman, Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, Director Walter S. Brown presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 73).

A. Progress report

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools (appendix, p. 73)
2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 77)

DISCUSSION

White: President Brehm of Tennessee issued a very comprehensive directive to his staff in extension which to me is one of the foremost steps in broadening this work. I don't know how confidential that may be but I believe he would be glad to let you have copies.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Recommendations of supervisors and State Contact Officers (appendix, p. 80)
2. Other (appendix, p. 80)

Brown: I move the adoption of this report.

Jones: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

VI. Report of Committee on Resource Utilization

Director Frank S. Chance, Chairman of the Committee on Resource Utilization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 80). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

Chance: I am interested in the statements Baver made this morning (p. 15). It seems that the Research Committee and this Committee have overlapping responsibilities. I hope that can be worked out, Dean Baver.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

A. Progress report

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 80)
2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 81)
3. Postwar benchmark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 81)
4. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 82)
5. Rural housing in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 91)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

DISCUSSION

Chance: I move the adoption of this report.

Dietrick: I second the motion.

Baver: I'd like to ask you a few questions. I am not fully acquainted with what you have in mind regarding the housing development. Probably all of you are aware of the fact that prior to the institution of the research bill that we had a rural housing bill written but not submitted to Congress to go through the mill. That particular housing bill was worked over by a land-grant college committee and it had several fluctuating chairmen. Dorman was chairman for a while. Now the housing bill is in the research bill. The Wheeler-McMillan Bill on the introduction of new plants is in this bill. And one of the criticisms that came out in the hearings in Washington over past appropriations obtained by extension and stations was that we did not follow through on what Congress expected us to. Those of us who had anything to do with those bills are pressing the issue that we are not going to let the extension and station people get caught that way again. We are morally obligated to spend money for rural housing, nutrition, and introduction of new plants. This is the point (and it comes back to the housing proposition): The amounts of money appropriated to the various States is going to have to be used, by certain percentages, in the rural housing proposition. When we meet in Washington Saturday and Sunday my guess is that no less than 15 percent (maybe 20 percent) of the regional research funds will be suggested in the South for rural housing research. That leads me to suggest in your deliberations, if you are getting over into any aspects of research involving rural housing, that that is a problem which applies to South Carolina as well as Georgia. Set up a regional committee for the Southeast as a whole. The point is the same as the one I made in the morning meeting on phosphate fixation.

MINUTES

Cooper: I suggest that we underline the rural housing item so the directors won't forget it. Are there other questions?

Coleman: I'd like to introduce to the group Dr. Otis Osgood, employed by the Mississippi State College to conduct the project for the classification and analysis of farms.

Cooper: It has been moved and seconded that we accept the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization.

VII Other business

Cooper: Any other business?

Schaub: I have a statement which I would like to read, and then I wish to make a motion.

"Through the courtesy of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation and the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, this meeting of the Valley-States Conference was one of the most pleasant we have ever had. Through the courtesy of these organizations we were given a delightful boat trip, a splendid banquet, and many other courtesies. The Conference passed a unanimous vote of appreciation to these two organizations."

Mr. Chairman, I move that a copy of the statement which I have just read be transmitted to the agencies named as an expression of the appreciation of this Conference of the courtesies extended to us.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Dietrick: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of our college staff, I wish to express appreciation of the action of the Conference fixing its next meeting in the State of Virginia. We are happy to extend our hospitality and can assure you of a cordial welcome.

I'd like to make a motion that we thank our chairman for the time and effort he has put into this meeting.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

VII Adjournment of Conference

Cooper: We are ready to adjourn, gentlemen.

Jones: I move we adjourn.

Chance: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Cooper: We stand adjourned until April 2, 1947.

APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS
 TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
 Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi
 Wednesday, October 2, 1946

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TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
 Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi
 Wednesday, October 2, 1946

ROLL OF CONFERENCE^{1/}

Alabama

Smith, E. V., Assistant Dean, School of Agriculture, and Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, representing M. J. Funchess, Dean, School of Agriculture and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Brown, Walter S., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Bryant, Charles A., Special County Agent, Blue Ridge
 Chandler, S. G., Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Holley, K. T., Chief Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, representing H. P. Stuckey, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment

Kentucky

Binkley, Wendell C., Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing, University of Kentucky, Lexington
 Cooper, Thomas, Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington

Mississippi

Coleman, Russell, Associate Agronomist, representing Clarence Dorman, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College
 Jones, L. I., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, State College
 Mitchell, Fred T., President, Mississippi State College and Agricultural Experiment Station, State College
 Olson, L. A., Contact Officer, Mississippi State College, State College
 Osgood, Otis, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State College, State College
 Welch, F. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, State College

North Carolina

Baver, L. D., Dean, School of Agriculture and Forestry, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh
 Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

^{1/} See text, p. 7 .

ROLL OF CONFERENCE

Tennessee

Chance, Frank S., Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment Station,
Knoxville
McLeod, J. H., Acting Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
Knoxville
McReynolds, E. C., Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, University of
Tennessee, Knoxville

Virginia

Dietrick, L. B., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg
Maxton, J. L., Extension Associate Agricultural Economist, representing
H. N. Young, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Baker, Willis M., Director, Forestry Relations Department, Norris
Bass, Neil, Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville
Blackmore, John, Agriculturist, Program Review and Analysis
Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
Jones, Randall J., Agriculturist, Tests and Demonstrations Staff,
Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
McAmis, J. C., Director, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
White, E. H., Assistant Director, Department of Agricultural Relations,
Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Barnes, Carleton P., Chief Analyst, Soil Uses and Productivity, Division
of Soil Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, Beltsville, Maryland
Gaston, T. L., Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington
Hedges, Harold, Chief, Division of Cooperative Research and Service, Farm Cre-
dit Administration, Washington
Knapp, Joseph G., Principal Agricultural Economist, Cooperative Research
and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington
Moseley, C. Hilary, representing Mr. Dave Davidson, Director, Production and
Marketing Administration, Washington
Patterson, Tom, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington
Spillers, A. R., Chief, Division of Private Forestry, representing R. E.
McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, Washington
Wiecking, E. H., Office of the Secretary, Washington
Williamson, H. H., Assistant Director, representing M. L. Wilson, Director,
Extension Service, Washington

Correlating Committee

Cooper, Thomas, representing land-grant colleges, Lexington, Kentucky
McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee

American Farm Research Association

Scarseth, George, Director of Research, Lafayette, Indiana

DOCUMENTS

ROLL OF CONFERENCE -Continued

Bank for Cooperatives

H. O. Pate, President, New Orleans, Louisiana

Cooperative Organizations

Carter, H. C., Vice-President, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, Louisville, Mississippi

Cooper, Owen, Secretary, Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson, Mississippi

Durr, W. M., President, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, Pinola, Mississippi

McNeil, C. L., General Manager, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, Jackson Mississippi

Prickett, U. H., Assistant Manager, Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative, Decatur, Alabama

Salter, L. C., Executive Vice-President, Associated Cooperatives, Incorporated, Sheffield, Alabama

TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi
Wednesday, October 2, 1946

PROGRAM^{1/}Morning Session

Opening of Conference Chairman Thomas Cooper

I. Report of Correlating Committee Thomas Cooper, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Correlators
2. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley
3. Publication for the Tennessee Valley region
4. Proposal to include presidents of land-grant colleges in membership of Valley-States Conference
5. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government
6. Program and plans for test-demonstration farms
 - a. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools
 - b. Reports by committees of conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers
 - c. TVA's experimental fertilizer production program: (1) Recent developments; (2) steps proposed

-Continued

^{1/} See text, p. 7.

PROGRAM

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Representation of U. S. Department of Agriculture in Valley-States Conference
2. Official list of Tennessee Valley counties
3. State Contact Officers
4. Next meeting of Conference

II. Report of Committee on Organization I. O. Schaub, Chairman

A. Progress report

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Revision of number and types of regional meetings
2. Other

III. Report of Committee on Research L. D. Bayer, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Review and summary of fertilizer research investigations in the Valley States
2. Data on cost of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia
3. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

Luncheon Session

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:30, at Hotel Buena Vista. At the luncheon session, President Fred T. Mitchell, Mississippi State College, will address the Conference.

Afternoon Session

IV. Report of Committee on Cooperatives L. I. Jones, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives
2. Survey of the Valley-States land-grant colleges
3. Survey of Valley cooperatives

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Role of farmers' cooperatives in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley
2. Other

-Continued

DOCUMENTS

PROGRAM -Continued

V. Report of Committee on Extension
and Resident Teaching P. O. Davis, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools
2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Recommendations of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers
2. Other

VI. Report of Committee on Resource Utilization . . Frank S. Chance, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley
2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley
3. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley
4. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley
5. Rural housing in the Tennessee Valley

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

VII. Other business

VIII. Adjournment of Conference

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE^{1/}

by

Thomas Cooper, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Correlators

On recommendation of Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. John Blackmore has been approved by the Committee on Resource Utilization to serve as Correlator for that Committee.

Mr. Blackmore is a native of the State of Washington, graduated from Ridgefield High School with a major in agriculture in 1931 and from the State College of Washington in Agricultural Economics in 1937. In 1938 he obtained an M. S. degree from the University of Maryland in Agricultural Economics.

^{1/} See text, p. 7 .

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

For a period, about 1941, Mr. Blackmore was employed as Assistant Agricultural Economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. He then came to TVA as an Assistant in Agriculture and was later advanced to an Associate in Agriculture. He, therefore, knows the test-demonstration program from a good many angles.

During the War Mr. Blackmore served as Personnel Relations Officer with the Navy, most of his work being located in the Pacific.

Mr. Blackmore is at present employed as a member of the Program Review and Analysis Staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A Correlator has now been appointed to service each of the Standing Committees as follows:

Committee on Cooperatives, Mr. S. L. Clement
Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, Mr. L. G. Allbaugh
Committee on Research, Dr. Randall J. Jones
Committee on Resource Utilization, Mr. John Blackmore

2. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley

At the last meeting of the Conference, on April 3, 1946, Mr. Maddox read for the information of the Conference a letter dated March 28, 1946, to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee from Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A copy of this letter is included in the minutes of the last Conference.

Secretary Anderson's letter was in reply to a letter dated July 18, 1945, transmitting a report of the Correlating Committee, dated June 15, 1945, on "Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley."

On April 11, 1946, I transmitted a copy of Secretary Anderson's letter to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the presidents of each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States. Enclosed with this letter was a copy of Assistant Secretary Brannan's address to the Valley-States Conference at its last meeting, relating to inter-agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley.

The Committee stated that it would be glad to have any recommendations or suggestions that the principals might wish to make with regard to the proposals contained in the Secretary's letter. Among these proposals was a suggestion "that the Correlating Committee be temporarily enlarged to include a top-ranking administrative representative from those Department agencies which are particularly concerned with an integrated Valley-wide agricultural program." The Secretary further states he would not expect that the Correlating Committee, thus enlarged, "would do more than examine into and make recommendations upon, the ways and means by which the agencies involved could best cooperate together in exploring these various problems."

On behalf of the Correlating Committee, I wrote Secretary Anderson on June 1, 1946, in reply to his letter of March 28, and with specific reference to the proposal to enlarge the Correlating Committee, as follows:

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"Dear Secretary Anderson:

"I have previously acknowledged your letter of March 28, in which you made a number of suggestions with reference to the cooperative efforts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the land-grant institutions of the various Valley states and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Correlating Committee has not met since the Atlanta meeting of April 3, at which I was unable to be present. In the meantime, a number of developments have occurred which make it advisable to attempt to clarify the present position of the Correlating Committee. To review the situation, the Committee submitted a recommendation to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the land-grant colleges of the Tennessee Valley area - the parties concerned under the Memorandum of Understanding. Apparently the TVA and the constituent land-grant colleges found the recommendations acceptable.

"The Department of Agriculture, through your letter, made a number of suggestions which have been passed to the TVA and to the land-grant colleges of the Tennessee Valley region. Among the suggestions and recommendations of the Department was one to the effect that the membership of the Correlating Committee should be materially increased. It does not appear that the Committee has authority to enlarge its membership or, under the circumstances, to take action on a proposal that changes the existing memorandum of understanding (October 16, 1942) until the matters under consideration are further clarified by direct contact between the principals themselves, that is, the land-grant college presidents, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"I have been informed that the land-grant colleges of the Tennessee Valley area have made arrangements for a conference with you and that this will take place at a reasonably early date. I trust that you will advise the Correlating Committee of any matters that arise which may affect the memorandum of understanding or the work of the Committee."

Also on June 1, 1946, I addressed a letter jointly to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority and to the presidents of the land-grant colleges, as follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"I have been informed that the presidents of the land-grant colleges and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority have met and have discussed the position of the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the proposals and suggestions originally made by the Correlating Committee to the Secretary of Agriculture, the several land-grant institutions, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. I have acknowledged the Secretary's original letter. In view of the present situation, it seems essential that the position of the Correlating Committee should be clarified. I have written the Secretary regarding this matter and enclose a copy of the letter for your information. President Donovan has informed me that a committee was organized to discuss with the Secretary of Agriculture, at some future time, matters which appear to be at issue. I would suggest that the presidents of the several land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority keep the Correlating Committee currently advised of the progress that is made in this matter."

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

The presidents of the land-grant colleges met with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority on May 6, 1946. Subsequently, on June 18, a committee of the land-grant college presidents met with Secretary Anderson in Washington. This committee was comprised of President Donovan, University of Kentucky, Chairman; and Presidents Graham, University of North Carolina; Hoskins, University of Tennessee; Hutcheson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Director Davis (representing President Duncan), Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Director Jones (representing President Mitchell), Mississippi State College; and Dean Chapman (representing President Caldwell), University of Georgia. As Chairman of the Correlating Committee, I attended each of these meetings.

At the meeting with Secretary Anderson, it was decided to explore the feasibility of setting up a special committee to consider problems of cooperation on the program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Some confusion arose, however, as to whether the proposed special committee was to function as an independent committee of the principals to the Memorandum, or whether it was to meet in an advisory capacity with the Correlating Committee for the purpose of formulating a report for submission to the principals through the Correlating Committee.

Accordingly, the Correlating Committee felt it necessary to request clarification of its status in relation to the matters under discussion by the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding. It seemed desirable to clarify the points that: (1) the Correlating Committee would not get itself out of position so far as the group is concerned and would not be in an undertaking that is not provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding; (2) the Correlating Committee is a receiving committee and should present the recommendations presented to it by the three agencies and should make such recommendations as seem advisable.

Mr. Maddox stated that he would, on his own initiative, undertake to get the Secretary to write President Donovan, and subsequently the TVA, in regard to the Committee's mandate. The aim would be to ascertain whether it is the intention of the principals that the special group is to consider revision of the Memorandum of Understanding or to undertake the development of procedures for agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley under the Memorandum of Understanding.

On July 3, Secretary Anderson wrote to President Donovan with a view to clarifying the situation. In this letter, Secretary Anderson stated that he had appointed Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, and Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, to participate, along with Mr. James G. Maddox, departmental representative on the Correlating Committee, in the work of the proposed group.

President Donovan replied to Secretary Anderson's letter on July 15, on behalf of the land-grant college presidents, stating that "it was our understanding that the status quo will be continued under the present Memorandum of Understanding, and that additional work under SCS shall not be undertaken in the Valley Area until, either through our joint meetings or meetings of the committees, a conclusion mutually agreeable to all parties has been reached".

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In his reply to President Donovan, dated August 1, Secretary Anderson stated, in part:

"I do not presume that the last paragraph of your letter contemplates that signing and acting upon the agreement with the Marshall County Soil Conservation District would be a basis for refusal by the conferees representing the Colleges, or the TVA, to join in the proposed discussions. However, in order that there may be no ambiguity on this point, I would appreciate an expression of opinion from you, and, if you are inclined to the view that the execution of the document would be in any way inconsistent with our proposed meeting to secure greater cooperation on methods to assist farmers in the Tennessee Valley, I would appreciate a statement of those reasons.

"Personally, I do not consider entering into an agreement with the Marshall district to be inconsistent with or prejudicial to the proposed discussion, or that it would create a situation which cannot be quickly and promptly adjusted to any new pattern of cooperation which might be agreed upon by the College, TVA and the Department of Agriculture. The last paragraph of this proposed agreement reads as follows:

"This document shall be effective when signed by both parties. It may be terminated or modified at any time by agreement of the parties, and may be terminated by either party alone by giving sixty days' notice in writing to the other.'

"Under this language, which is also contained in all agreements with Soil Conservation districts, including those now operating in the Valley portion of Alabama, it is possible to adjust this Department's relationship with the existing districts to conform to the new cooperative plan and it is my intention to undertake to do so if and when the new plans are formulated. I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from Soil Conservation districts formed in the valley area until our representatives have had reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan.

"I will appreciate your comments at your early convenience and your recommendation of a date for the first meeting of the conferees."

The special advisory committee, appointed as a result of the meeting of the Valley States land-grant college presidents and the Secretary of Agriculture met with the Correlating Committee in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, September 23. Besides the members of the Correlating Committee (Cooper, Maddox and McAmis), there were present at this meeting the following representatives appointed by their respective organizations to serve on the advisory committee:

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

(The report of the Correlating
Committee is continued on p. 36a.)

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Colleges (Director I. O. Schaub, North Carolina State College
(Director P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

USDA (Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
(Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation
Service

TVA (Mr. Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager
(Mr. Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer

No conclusion was reached in arranging for a continuation of the discussions. I am sure from the discussions that occurred that every individual member realizes the importance of the conference and realizes the very great importance of our finding a sound way in which all parties may participate in a program.

I am sure that perhaps each individual there would have various viewpoints as to what would be sound. I think the great difficulty which confronts the committee is to find a base which we will all accept and which we all may act upon.

As all of you in agricultural colleges know, at least ever since 1914 there has been a memorandum of agreement with the USDA which provided for the way in which the work of the two groups should be carried on. That was further defined and referred to in the general Memorandum of Understanding between the TVA, the land-grant colleges and the Secretary of Agriculture and we believe that it is that tie which should enable us to proceed. Of course, there is always the question as to what is involved in the scope of education. There are many different viewpoints on when a matter becomes educational.

I feel that progress has been made. I personally have a better understanding of the views. I believe that a solution certainly should be reached within a reasonable time. As I said, I particularly wanted to put this before you in order to clear it up in your minds and bring you up to date on the correspondence and actions that have taken place. There have been many rumors--I have presented to you the facts.

3. Proposed publication for the Tennessee Valley region

At the meeting of the Twenty-Fourth Valley-States Conference on October 5, 1945, the following recommendation of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching was adopted:

"The Committee recommends that the Correlator or Acting Correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and through conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the Committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to this Conference at its next meeting."

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

At the last meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching presented a preliminary report on this proposal. In view of pending discussions relating to inter-agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley, the Conference voted to refer the proposal to the Correlating Committee for further consideration.

The proposal was again discussed by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 1. The Committee agreed that the proposed publication should be regarded as a joint coordinated activity, open to participation of all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. The Executive Secretary was authorized to take the steps necessary to formulate a detailed plan for the financing and management of the proposed publication, for submission to the Correlating Committee. It was suggested that the proposal might well be developed with the assistance of a consultative group to include both federal and State people.

In order to facilitate clarification of the problems involved in the financing and management of such a joint publication, and to assist in the setting up of a consultative committee to formulate a detailed proposal for submission to the Correlating Committee, the Tennessee Valley Authority, on request of the Executive Secretary, designated Mr. Maurice Henle, Office of Information; Mr. W. M. Landess, Agricultural Relations Department; and Mr. W. J. McGlothlin, Training and Educational Relations Staff, to work with the Executive Secretary on these preliminary phases of the problem.

Preliminary discussions indicate favorable reaction to the following tentative suggestions:

- (a) Financial participation of TVA in the proposed publication is contingent upon conformity to two primary conditions.
 - (1) The subject matter of the publication must be directly related to implementing TVA activities authorized in Section 5 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.
 - (2) The publication should be directed primarily to a reading public which is interested in and directly affected by TVA activities authorized in Section 5 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.
- (b) The publication should be printed, and issued initially on a quarterly basis in the form of a report of the Correlating Committee, for distribution by the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding to groups and agencies cooperating on the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.
- (c) A full-time managing editor, probably with one full-time assistant, should be employed.
- (d) The expenses of the publication should be cut three ways. The TVA, the USDA, and the land-grant colleges should each bear one-third of the expenses. The apportionment among the land-grant colleges of their share of the expenses might be in proportion to the area of the respective States embraced in the Tennessee Valley.

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With respect to participation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the proposed publication, there has been only preliminary and highly tentative discussion of this matter among officials of the Department. While in Washington in July, the Executive Secretary talked with Mr. Maddox and Mr. Keith Himebaugh, Chief of the Office of Information, particularly with regard to departmental participation in working out a detailed plan for the proposed publication. Mr. Himebaugh stated that his office would, upon request, be willing to designate a representative to serve with a consultative group in working out a detailed plan.

Soil Conservation, the official organ of the Soil Conservation Service, can be taken to illustrate approximate costs of a publication printed by the Government Printing Office. Allowing 24 pages per issue and 5,000 copies per month, the annual cost would be \$8,500, or a cost per issue of \$703.70. The cost per additional 1,000 copies would amount to \$25. The cost of antique cover, 5,000 copies, would be \$70. For each added 1,000 copies, the cost of the cover (antique type) would be \$10.

The Committee expects to have a definite plan for consideration and recommendations by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and for submission to the Conference at its next meeting.

4. Proposal to include presidents of land-grant colleges of the Valley States in membership of the Conference

At the last meeting of the Conference, a suggestion made by Director Davis that presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States be invited to attend the Conference was referred to the Correlating Committee.

At its meeting on July 1, the Committee considered the proposal made by Director Davis. The Committee felt that if the purpose of the proposal were to facilitate more frequent meetings of the official heads of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, that this desirable objective might better be achieved by meetings of the principals. The Committee noted that steps are already being taken to arrange for such regular meetings of the principals. The Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Correlating Committee be authorized to extend to the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, a standing invitation to attend and participate in the meetings of the Conference.

5. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government

This proposal was again considered by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 1. The Committee agreed that such a study could best be organized and carried out as a joint coordinated activity among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary was instructed to enlist the assistance of representatives of the parties to the Memorandum to prepare a project proposal for such a study in the Tennessee Valley for submission to the Correlating Committee.

The Committee hopes to be able to submit a specific project proposal to the Conference at its next meeting.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

6. Program and plan for test-demonstration farms

(a) Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools

Mr. E. H. White, Assistant Director, Agricultural Relations Department, TVA, made a statement to the Conference on this topic at its last meeting. The Conference requested the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to consider the topic at the next meeting of that Committee.

On May 14, Director Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, wrote the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee in further reference to this topic. In this letter, Director Davis says, in part: "It seems to me that we should have action on this by the Correlating Committee before our Committee starts work. I am asking this because it would be unfortunate for our Committee to spend considerable time and then have it referred to the Correlating Committee."

In compliance with Director Davis' suggestion, the matter was presented to the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 1. The Committee agreed that the proposal to facilitate increased use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is in furtherance of the educational objectives of the test-demonstration program and should be encouraged in all appropriate ways. The Committee requested, therefore, that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching give consideration to this matter and make such recommendations to the Correlating Committee or to the Valley-States Conference on measures to facilitate the use of test-demonstration farms in this way as may seem to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to be desirable and effective.

Director Davis has been informed of this action by the Correlating Committee.

(b) Reports by committees of conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers

Members of Standing Committees of the Conference have been provided with one copy each of the following reports: "Recommendations for additional investigations on problems relating to test-demonstration work" and "Proposed engineering phases of the test-demonstration program." These documents are a part of the proceedings of the conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State Contact Officers held in Knoxville on May 22, 23, and 24.

Attention of members of the Standing Committees was especially invited to the statement contained in the recommendations on test-demonstration work, as follows:

"We, the supervisors and Contact Officers, feel that we should have available in usable form results of research work that has been done for reference on problems listed below and request that consideration be given to investigation of these problems for which no research results are available at the present time."

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This recommendation with respect to making available in usable form the results of research work points to one of the primary jobs which the Correlating Committee has requested the Correlators of the several Standing Committees to undertake. The matter has been discussed with the Correlators and it is hoped that means may be found to get this work set up and carried on as a regular thing.

There remains the matter of considering the recommendations made by the supervisors and Contact Officers with respect to specific research proposals. The various Standing Committees are requested to examine these proposals and make such recommendations to the Correlating Committee on proposals in their respective fields as may be deemed appropriate. The statement in regard to problems involved in engineering phases of land development should also be considered and acted upon in the same way.

The proposed procedure for correlation of the engineering work will be considered by the Correlating Committee at its next meeting.

- (c) TVA's experimental fertilizer production program: (1) Recent developments; (2) steps proposed.

At the last meeting of the Conference, you may recall, Dean Schaub asked Mr. McAmis: "How much fertilizer may we expect to get next year?" In reply, Mr. McAmis stated that plans were under way to hold a meeting of test-demonstration supervisors and Contact Officers to discuss the whole problem of available supply of fertilizer for the next year, and stated that Mr. White would advise the directors of the date for the proposed meeting. The meeting, as you know, was held in Knoxville on May 22, 23, and 24; and on June 20, Mr. McAmis reported by letter to the directors on the essential points involved in the experimental fertilizer production program and the essential steps indicated to take full advantage of the enlarged opportunities provided.

In this connection, I have asked Mr. White to present, as a part of the report of the Committee, a statement amplifying the points covered in Mr. McAmis' letter.

Mr. White's statement follows:

TVA'S EXPERIMENTAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION PROGRAM:

PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS AND STEPS PROPOSED

The exigencies of war and problems coincident with readjustment of agriculture to peacetime economy have combined to exert pressure from all directions to force TVA's phosphate production facilities into the category of a commercial enterprise.

Two prevailing situations are significant. (1) The adaptation of a major portion of our production to long-distance shipping. (2) The present critical need for phosphatic materials.

One of the reasons that determined TVA to undertake research in concentrated phosphatic fertilizers was the possibility such research offered in solving the transportation and distribution problem facing farmers distantly removed from the source of supply. As long as the demand was limited to the eastern seacoast and the southeast, phosphates of low concentration could fairly well fit into the economic picture. With the rapid expansion of area of need, particularly the midwest, the economy of transportation and distribution becomes of major significance. This situation would normally exert considerable pressure on TVA's concentrated superphosphate to these remote areas in that the quantity of this material is very small.

The present scarcity of all kinds of phosphatic fertilizers coupled with the industry's inability to recognize the transportation problem change plus its resistance to adjustment in its production facilities, have combined to further accentuate the pressures on TVA production.

The dual purposes of the TVA fertilizer plant, (1) as a national laboratory, and (2) as a tool with which to accomplish agricultural developments in the Valley, can easily create confusion in the minds, particularly of those cooperatives who are interested in handling concentrated phosphate. In fact, there are indications that such confusion has already become a reality.

There is definite need in the Valley program of agricultural development for all the production of this plant over and above the small part required to meet the statutory requirements as a national laboratory.

A major factor in determining this need in the Valley is related directly to the limited Tennessee reserves. The present pressure situation on this production stems largely from the adaptability of our product for long-distance shipping and instead of the research opening the way to relieve pressure on these limited reserves, it looks as if it is about to become a boomerang which according to present trends could defeat the broad objectives as originally set up.

If this plant is to become merely a commercialized enterprise, due to the nature of the major portion of the product, there is no alternative to letting it fit into the economical distribution pattern which means its use will take place largely in the midwest.

If it is to become a tool for agricultural development in the Valley, then the educational program must be adjusted in such manner as to differentiate between a purely commercial enterprise and an education tool in appraising the manner in which this plant must be used.

If the farmers under the leadership of the colleges decide to take advantage of the opportunity to effectively use this plant in a real educational program and bring about a condition which makes such use practical, the matter of concentration will have very little if any disadvantage. It will be a matter of fitting the entire production into the Valley program.

Granted a full appreciation of the opportunity on the part of both farmers and colleges and a determination on their part to carry through, the practicability of doing the job and the success in reaching the objectives are definitely

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related to and determined by the type of national fertilizer policy that will be adopted during the immediate years ahead. If the policy adopted is in line with past records of performance, (if industry can't do it, it can't be done), any hope for a full utilization of the productive capacity of this plant in a program of agricultural development in the Valley is out.

It would indeed be unfortunate if the present phosphate situation should cause large areas outside the Valley to adopt a long-time policy of dependence on TVA for supplying them with concentrated superphosphate. The present trend is evidently in that direction. The only alternative is the development of a national fertilizer policy and program that will take into account the actual need for increased quantities of concentrated material and initiate devices that will provide such increase.

There is definite evidence that the American Farm Bureau Federation sponsored fertilizer policy bill and the criteria set forth therein would form the basis for a national fertilizer policy; thereby relieving the pressures on our plant and making possible its use in the interest of regional development.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Additional representation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Valley-States Conference

In his letter of March 28, Secretary Anderson suggests, you will recall, "that consideration should be given to expanding the Department's representation in the Valley-States Conference."

"It will be necessary," the Secretary continues, "for the responsible administrative officials of the operating programs of the Department to become well acquainted with all phases of the work of the TVA, the colleges, and other State agencies in the Valley if we are to have the best possible program integration. The Valley-States Conference is one place where a contribution along these lines can be made."

At its meeting on July 1, the Correlating Committee discussed this recommendation of the Secretary. The Committee noted that departmental membership in the Valley-States Conference now includes one representative each from the Office of Experiment Stations and from the Extension Service, in addition to the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee. The Committee agreed to recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested, through the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee, to designate three additional departmental representatives to serve as members of the Conference.

It was further agreed that the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee be authorized to request the Executive Secretary to issue invitations to officials of the Department who are not members of the Conference, when it is anticipated that matters with which these officials are particularly conversant are to be discussed.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

September 6, 1946

Dean T. P. Cooper
Chairman, Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

I have been informed by Mr. James G. Maddox, the Department's member of the Correlating Committee, that the Committee recommended at its last meeting that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to designate three additional Departmental representatives to serve as members of the Valley States Conference. On August 22, Mr. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, wrote Mr. Maddox suggesting that these additional members be designated at an early date so that they might attend the conference in Biloxi on October 2.

I am, therefore, designating Mr. Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; Mr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service; and Mr. T. L. Gaston, Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service. I am asking these three men to keep in touch with Mr. Clayton with respect to dates of the meeting and hotel reservations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Acting Secretary

CC: C. F. Clayton

2. Official list of Tennessee Valley counties

At the last meeting of the Conference, the Correlating Committee reported that the Executive Secretary had been instructed to compile and submit for appropriate approval an official list of the Valley counties.

As an official action on this matter, the Correlating Committee proposes for adoption by the Conference a statement, and accompanying list^{1/} of counties, addressed to department heads of the Tennessee Valley Authority, on July 11, 1946, by Mr. Paul W. Ager, Chief Budget Officer, as follows:

1/ The list is given at the end of the Correlating Committee report, p. 46.

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"According to reliable surveys, 125 counties lie wholly or partially within the watershed of the Tennessee River. Only 59 of these counties are entirely within the drainage area, and of the 66 counties lying partially within the Valley, the areas of 33 are more than 50 percent in another watershed. The portion of Lumpkin County, Georgia, within the Valley amounts to only one-tenth of one percent of the county, and only three-tenths of one percent of Itawamba County, Mississippi, is drained by the Tennessee River System.

"In defining a Valley county, different departments have used different standards, with the result that there now exists within the Authority a body of statistical information concerned with the Valley counties but using as bases varying numbers of counties. For example, in the Tennessee Valley Authority Handbook a table of agricultural statistics covers the 125 counties wholly or partially within the watershed. Further in the same volume, a tabulation of business statistics relates to only 122 counties, Lumpkin County, Georgia, and Dickenson and Grayson Counties, Virginia, having been excluded from supporting tabulations. In the list of Valley counties in a population summary in the Handbook, the names of only 121 counties appear, Itawamba County, Mississippi, having also been dropped.

"In order to provide for a greater degree of uniformity in the collection and interpretation of statistical data, it is recommended that all organizations compiling information concerned with the Valley counties adopt the definition that a Valley county is any county lying wholly or partially within the watershed of the Tennessee River system. The 125 counties qualifying under this definition are listed on the attached sheet.

"This definition is not intended to place rigid restrictions upon the collection and interpretation of statistics but rather to give some point of departure in the interest of uniformity and clarity. Under this definition a department may deal with fewer or more counties than those listed, provided some indication is given of the Valley counties excluded or the non-Valley counties included. The definition was not drawn to cover the power service area, the area in which payments in lieu of taxes are made, or any other special area not limited to the Valley."

Copies of the list of counties referred to in Mr. Ager's statement, and proposed for adoption, have been prepared for distribution. This gives a total of 125 Valley counties distributed by States as follows:

Alabama	- 15	North Carolina	- 15
Georgia	- 10	Tennessee	- 63
Kentucky	- 7	Virginia	- 11
Mississippi	- 4	TOTAL	- 125

3. State Contact Officers

The Conference, at its meeting on October 3, 1944, adopted the following recommendation:

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

"That administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit a State Contact Officer in each Valley State to be employed and work full-time on the Valley program is hereby recommended in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding."

Two of the State colleges now have Contact Officers employed on a full-time basis. Mr. L. A. Olson, for Mississippi State College, and Mr. E. C. McReynolds, for the University of Tennessee, serve on a full-time basis in this capacity. Three other States have designated members of their staff to serve as Contact Officers on a part-time basis. These include Mr. R. M. Reaves, for Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Professor E. J. Kinney, for the University of Kentucky; and Professor T. B. Hutcheson, for Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In the two remaining State colleges, Georgia, and North Carolina, Mr. S. G. Chandler and Professor W. D. Lee, respectively, have been serving in the capacity of part-time State Contact Officer, although the Correlating Committee has not received official appointment jointly by the Director of Extension and the Director of the Experiment Station, as provided in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Except for the two institutions named, no action has been taken, so far as the Correlating Committee is informed, to carry out the recommendation of the Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State Contact Officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

In view of the proposal to hold regular meetings of State Contact Officers, it appears to the Correlating Committee that the recommendation has added importance and it is the suggestion of the Committee that specific consideration be given to this matter by appropriate officials of the institutions concerned.

4. Next meeting of Conference.

The Committee recommends that the next Conference meet in the State of Virginia, on Wednesday, April 2, 1947. Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Richmond, and Roanoke are among the cities in which the Conference might meet. Your suggestions are invited as to the selection of the city in which the Conference desires to meet.

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OFFICIAL LIST
OF
TENNESSEE VALLEY COUNTIES

Adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference,
Biloxi, Mississippi, Wednesday, October 2, 1946

Alabama

Blount
Colbert
Cullman
DeKalb
Etowah
Franklin
Jackson
Lauderdale
Lawrence
Limestone
Madison
Marion
Marshall
Morgan
Winston

Georgia

Catoosa
Dade
Fannin
Gilmer
Lumpkin
Rabun
Townsend
Union
Walker
Whitfield

Kentucky

Calloway
Graves
Livingston
Lyon
McCracken
Marshall
Trigg

Mississippi

Alcorn
Itawamba
Prentiss
Tishomingo

North Carolina

Avery
Buncombe
Cherokee
Clay
Graham
Haywood
Henderson
Jackson
Macon
Madison
Mitchell
Swain
Transylvania
Watauga
Yancey

Tennessee

Anderson
Bedford
Benton
Bladsoe
Blount
Bradley
Campbell
Carroll
Carter
Chester
Claiborne
Cocke
Coffee
Cumberland
Decatur
Dickson
Fentress
Franklin
Giles
Grainger
Greene
Grundy
Hamblen
Hamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Hawkins
Henderson
Henry
Hickman

Tennessee (Cont.)

Houston
Humphreys
Jefferson
Johnson
Knox
Lawrence
Lewis
Lincoln
Loudon
McMinn
McNairy
Marion
Marshall
Maury
Meigs
Monroe
Moore
Morgan
Perry
Polk
Rhea
Roane
Rutherford
Sequatchie
Sevier
Stewart
Sullivan
Unicoi
Union
Van Buren
Washington
Wayne
Williamson

Virginia

Bland
Dickenson
Grayson
Lee
Russell
Scott
Smyth
Tazewell
Washington
Wise
Wythe

TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi

Wednesday, October 2, 1946

ADDRESS^{1/}

of

GEORGE SCARSETH

Director of Research, American Farm Research
Association, Lafayette, Indiana

^{1/} See text, p. 10.

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Gentlemen of the Valley-States Conference:

I want to say again that it's a real personal pleasure to meet with you, to have such fine friends in this group and to have such a close kindred spirit with so many of you. I asked Dean Baver a moment ago, "How is the old clay particle getting along?" We used to do research work together once on soil clays and phosphates. I miss the fun we had with the clay particle.

Gentlemen, I am now an employee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a Director of their Research Foundation, which is the American Farm Research Association, and am involved in the facts and programs that they are working with. We have a tremendous feeling of gratitude to the American institutes of agriculture, the Land-Grant Colleges and the USDA and the TVA for the job that cooperatively we are struggling with. There are certain areas in these problems that uniquely become a problem of the farmers themselves and which they look to their democratic instruments, such as are represented here, for guidance and the guidance comes in the form of facts and valuable information. This information has to become their own, particularly in certain fields where there are heavy competitive interests involved because interests in competitive fields are different, depending upon what your viewpoint is, and here we are as representatives of a particular farm organization, cognizant of that basic nature of land and its relationship to food and people--the basis of our existence.

We recognize that things are happening to our lands that have a deep-seated implication on the welfare of our people--that the long-time objectives must be faced, although the short-time viewpoints do directly prevail. The committees of the Land-Grant Colleges have through the years been making statements through committees that concern our national well-being in relation to lands. They have made recommendations as to steps that would be advisable. The American Farm Bureau Federation has followed their reports with a great deal of interest through some years. I hold no personal concern, no program of my own. But it is the concern of the American people as expressed through their democratic agencies, and it has resolved itself into an attempt to develop a national program that involves the land, food and people, and the part of the program that receives the headlines is fertilizers because fertilizers are heavily involved in a highly competitive industry.

The interest of a farmer in the merchandise fertilizer, as a consumer of plant food in his operation of his farming enterprise, is a different interest than that of the manufacturer and merchant of that goods, and therein has come the clash on the national fertilizer program. It has brought forth a good deal of misunderstanding. The American Farm Bureau Federation had finally crystallized into a bill the national fertilizer attempt of 1945 and it has been very interesting to me to find how terribly bad some of the aspects of that program have been misrepresented--to the extent that it has been said of this program that someone was trying to put over a communistic or socialistic program. "Let Washington run the affairs of the nation"; "This is government in business!" That they are going to be "a political machine to tell you what to do" and statements along this line. All kinds of "free fertilizer given away!" You probably know the real facts of the issue in regard to those points - that it was a very carefully planned and designed bill to the end that this national attempt in relationship to the land and its people should be grass-rooted and

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in the hands of the people back home according to the structures back home, and if a grass-rooted State committee decided that there should be no participation in the national program there would be none. If there should be no assistants to the county agents, there would be none. If you did not want to participate in a program in materials, you would not need to; perhaps you decided that the farmer should pay for all of it or a part of it or none of it--this also would be involved. These facts did not receive very much attention. The program died in Congressional Committees. The issue is far from dead. If the issue is dead we are wasting our time at this kind of meeting because the issue can't be dead with the stakes involved.

Some of the lands in the nation are more troubled than others. I will not review here the extent of the trouble. There's a cry from the Middle West for fertilizers and it's not just because prices today are good, but because farmers are recognizing that the land is becoming depleted in fertility and that this fact has been dealt with by the Land-Grant Colleges to find what is needed and what can be done. The Experiment Stations and the agencies that find facts have brought forth the information that there can be good sound land use, with better feed, good health. The Mobile phosphate plant that died in Congress, when at last an attempt was made to meet a crying need for higher analysis phosphate than the old-fashioned 16 to 20 percent phosphate materials, was a serious blow to the American farmers. The Middle West farmer has a recognition of what this high analysis phosphate, if available to him, would do for him. It would enable him to use the land to better advantage, to better conserve the land, and to produce the food more economically. In recognition of this and of the fact that the lands tend to go down in their durability in spite of current high yields, which is a reflection on the stimulating quantities of fertilizers--soil depleting quantities of fertilizers. In recognition of all these, the Middle West has started to cry for high-concentration materials like they have never cried before. It's astonishing to me that the Middle West should become so conscious of the well-being of the land and their stake in all the soils of the nation as to want to get behind and endorse a program such as the national fertilizer program. But they did--because of the terrific economic need for higher analysis phosphate. The bill was killed on the basis that it was "government in business". The interests who killed the national fertilizer program and the Mobile high analysis phosphate plant with the cry that it was "government in business" did not make this cry about the government nitrogen plants. Nitrogen does not hold the key position with respect to low analysis mixed fertilizers that phosphates do. Personally, I doubt if there would be this cry if the program called only for low analysis phosphates and low analysis mixed fertilizers.

Gentlemen, I must hurry along. Mustn't just give the side issue. Must get down to other thoughts that greatly concern us as we move along. The American farmer has great dependence upon this group. Now the U.S. is a great nation because it's a youthful land and it's great because we are a diversified nation in our various parts and we have surplus food and fiber producing areas and we have our great industrial centers. Now when we recognize that the older parts of the nation, the South and East, (speaking as an American and my heart is more in the South than anywhere else) are no longer surplus food producing areas, and with the Central and Western States recognizing that they can't remain surplus food areas on present methods of caring for the land, it is not difficult to see that there is trouble ahead and I can support my

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contention. If this is true, and it is being widely recognized, that the land in most regions continues going down. Land exhaustion is continuous because when times are hard fertilization and restoration is not adequate, and in period of war prices, we can't get the fertilizers because of shortages of labor and materials, with the result that the march to poorer land goes on at all times. Nationally, we're heading down the road to where India is today.

We must be thinking forward here because that is our responsibility as agricultural leaders. If agricultural leaders do not take the responsibility, the day will come when the urban man will say, "I must call on my LaGuardias to undertake the program that my agricultural people have neglected." Such a program may not be democratic. It can make the national fertilizer program look like skimmed milk.

The American farmer, as he speaks to those of us who are the hired men in the American Farm Bureau--and the better he understands the problem, the more surely he speaks--has said to us, "Where is our national program now?" "What are you doing about it?"

The cooperatives in the Middle West have become so desperate that, like the man overboard at sea, would grab at anything floating. They say, "If we can't get a national program we are going it alone." Alone is not the best way; alone there would be no educational program correlated with it. We must tie in the use of fertilizers to the program of land use, conservation, economic production and the building of healthy people. If we default in this, we are defaulting on the greatest hope we have for better things ahead--for everybody, for the urban man as well as for the farmer.

I think it would be a tragedy if the American farmers through these sovereign States cannot find the facts and the way and means to work out a democratic program through education--education on the land for better land use. We have been proud of the fact in this atomic age that agriculture has been given new help in the new research bill. If such research is to continue we must have a consuming people. People must understand and utilize these technologies. Oliver Wendell Holmes said when a people develop a science for their consumption without equally developing character they are not making progress.

We have a tremendous know-how already in agriculture that if wisely used is a happy picture where the 6,000,000 farmers throughout the nation are doing an efficient job of production with good land use based on the fundamental principles. There need be no overproduction with correct land use. With such a goal we could interest the urban people in a program we had. Fifty percent of our farmers are producing 90 percent of our produce, and the other 50 percent are producing 10 percent. In the upper bracket, we have those producing because of inherited good land that has not yet been destroyed, chiefly because it has been on land most enduring, but most of the good land is not holding its own. Farmers who have studied this problem carefully say that we must move in an educational manner so that it will be deep-rooted. I heartily agree with this--it means that we must be a servant to the people.

I was practically anti-TVA before I got on this job and had a chance to study TVA; I, too, thought it was government "from the top". Now, I'll defend TVA to the last because I know what the program is. I have studied their program

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and now know it is people in government "from the grass-roots". It is fine. I'd do that for the USDA and the Land-Grant Colleges. You're the best friend the American farmer has. Now the issue: Should we go on with this program? We hear a great deal of silence from those we look to for support. If the program is wrong and can't be fixed, then other techniques must be found. I'd like to see the American farmers, through their agencies as represented here, work this out in a very realistic manner. The job is not always a sweet one. We may have been negligent in getting all our facts to you. When we put out our facts, it may be branded propaganda, when the other fellow puts out the facts that interest him, it goes for the truth!

There is trouble in "them thar hills" of America. There is no national program in which one can get 100 percent approval. The national fertilizer program as it stood may have needed some changes--there were things in it that I didn't like--but I can't think of anything better that adequately meets the needs. By now we have had some experience and have learned from it and can make minor changes. Should we go on with it now, with a little better understanding of the problems? We'd like to know what this group feels about it. If we are not statesmen in handling the issue, we are sincere, and we need the guidance of you people, and tremendously so. Your fundamentals are enough for us. The competitive angles we can work out ourselves. It is a terrific task to tackle. To do this, we have got to be right.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION^{1/}

by

I. O. Schaub, Chairman

A. Progress report

The Committee has no pending business on which to report.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Revision of number and types of regional meetings

The Committee on Organization recommends adoption of the following proposals:

- a. That the Valley-States Conference meet annually in April, instead of semi-annually as at present.
- b. That each Standing Committee of the Conference, with the exception of the Committee on Organization, hold a regular meeting once a year in conformity with a schedule to be worked out with the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each Committee. The schedule should also be arranged to provide that each Standing Committee meet at least two months in advance of the date set for the annual meeting of the Conference.

^{1/} See text, p. 10.

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- c. That the Committee on Organization meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley-States Conference.
 - d. That special meetings of these groups and of the Committees may be arranged through the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee when circumstances justify such meetings.
2. Membership of Executive Secretary of Correlating Committee on Standing Committees and on State USDA Councils

In order to facilitate correlation of work on the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley, the Correlating Committee voted to designate its Executive Secretary as a member ex officio of Standing Committees of the Valley-States Conference, and to request the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint the Executive Secretary as an advisory member of the State USDA Councils in each of the Tennessee Valley States.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH^{1/}

by

L. D. Baver, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Review and summary of fertilizer research investigations in the Valley States
(No report on this item was made to the Conference. The work is in progress.)
2. Data on cost of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia.

In regard to the report entitled "Economic Factors Involved in the Use of Ammonia as a Nitrogen Fertilizer," the Committee thought that the advantage in cost of aqua ammonia over ammonium nitrate was more than might have been anticipated. If the estimates included in the report are what might be expected under practical conditions, then it seems very likely that ammonia will have an important place as a fertilizer for direct application. A suggestion was made that the possibility of using ammonia for such purposes under custom operations by either a private concern or a cooperative be considered. It was also suggested that if possible actual cost data be obtained under actual operating conditions in the Delta.

3. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley

(No report on this item was made to the Conference. At its meeting on October 1, 1946, the Committee on Research did, however, discuss the item and concluded to defer action indefinitely, pending clarification of specific needs for such figures by TVA. Accordingly, this item will be dropped from the agenda of the Committee pending further action by TVA.)

^{1/} See text, p. 12 .

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

4. Summary of results of TVA phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1934-44

The Committee recommended that the report on results from use of TVA phosphates be published as Research Report No. 1 of the Committee on Research of the Valley-States Conference. This could be set up as the first in a series of reports that would be prepared on a regional basis and under the auspices of the cooperating agencies. It was the thought that this report would have wide circulation and would be made available to libraries.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Proposed enlargement of Committee on Research

The Committee recommended that the Correlating Committee give consideration to the enlargement of the Research Committee to five members and to consider associate directors of the experiment stations in making appointments. A rotation system of tenure for members of the Committee was suggested so that all of the States would be represented in due time. It was the Committee's feeling that one of the difficulties in carrying on the program is that only three of the experiment stations are directly concerned with work of the Research Committee. It was further suggested that a new chairman be selected at the next annual meeting of the Conference.

2. Cooperative experiments in agricultural engineering

The project proposals which had been submitted to the Committee^{2/} dealing with agricultural engineering work were well received by the Committee. Interest was expressed in the application of the proposed work to the

2/ By memorandum dated September 24, 1946, as follows:

TO MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH:

Dean L. D. Bayer
Dean M. J. Funchess
Dr. H. P. Stuckey

Gentlemen:

Subject: COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

You will recall that in previous meetings of the committee there has been mention made of cooperative work which has been carried on in agricultural engineering. TVA is very much interested in seeing agricultural research work in the different fields integrated as well as possible. It seems logical that this can be best accomplished through the Committee on Research.

-Continued

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problem of placement of fertilizer--on pastures in particular. It was thought that this interest toward further integration of research into agriculture was a step in the right direction. The Committee will review these proposals and make recommendations in the near future.

3. Use of radio-isotopes in biological research of agricultural experiment stations

The use of radio-isotopes in connection with biological research conducted by the experiment stations was discussed with a great deal of interest. The Committee recommended to the respective directors of the experiment stations in the Valley States that they call a meeting of their technical personnel in the fields of soils, plant, and animal nutrition, together with a physicist, and develop project proposals concerned with the use of radio-isotopes and submit them to the Committee not later than November 15. The Committee in turn will appoint a technical group to consider these proposals and develop recommendations leading toward cooperating regional projects. An interest was expressed in the possibility of training key personnel at Oak Ridge to work with the different experiment stations in the region in an advisory capacity on these projects.

4. Proposal to expand development of regional project on phosphate fixation to include all Southeastern States

Footnote 2 -Continued

The large sheets enclosed give in concise form future plans and work that has been done by the Agricultural Engineering Development Division of TVA in cooperation with the Land-Grant Colleges. This material is submitted for your information. In addition, the enclosed project outline entitled "The Development of Farm Equipment to Stimulate Soil Conservation Practices in the Tennessee Valley Area" is submitted for your consideration and recommendation. There are two parts to this project, one which deals with equipment for sowing small grain and applying the fertilizer on sod such as lespedeza; and the other is concerned with the placement of fertilizer at various depths on permanent pastures. Some preliminary work has been done on this project, and it is desired that the committee take action on this proposal at the meeting in Biloxi.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

/s/

Randall J. Jones, Correlator
Committee on Research

Enclosures

cc: Mr. C. F. Clayton

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

It was recommended that considerations for the development of a regional project on phosphate fixation be expanded to include other States in the Southeast. This was done with the thought that such a project might well fit into the regional research contemplated under the Hope-Flannagan research Bill. In this connection it was suggested that a committee composed of technical personnel from the Southeastern States meet at the Southern Agricultural Workers' Conference, to be held at Biloxi in January, to draw up a regional project. A smaller committee was appointed by Doctor Baver to develop preliminary considerations on this work prior to the January meeting. The committee consists of: Ralph W. Cummings, North Carolina, Chairman; L. A. Dean, USDA; F. L. Davis, Louisiana; Russell Coleman, Mississippi; and Randall J. Jones, TVA. It was suggested that a representative from the Chemical Engineering Department attend the meeting in Biloxi for the purpose of determining what part, if any, the chemical engineers might play in carrying out a portion of the regional project.

ADDRESS^{1/}

of

FRED T. MITCHELL

President, Mississippi State College
State College

Chairman Cooper (introducing President Mitchell):

Dr. Fred T. Mitchell, unanimously elected President of Mississippi State College at the September meeting of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, assumed his new duties on Monday, October 1, 1945.

The beginning of his administration was made auspicious by the fact that State College enrollment on that date showed an increase of nearly 100 percent over enrollment on the corresponding date a year ago.

A graduate of Mississippi State (then A. and M.) College, Class of 1913, the new State College President secured his earlier schooling at the Eastbutchie High School. His boyhood home was at Clarksburg, Mississippi.

Shortly after graduation from Mississippi State he spent about four years in agricultural work in Central America, returning to the States to teach in the secondary schools of Arkansas, and later served as a member of the Arkansas Department of Public Instruction.

At about this time he saw the need for further preparation, and enrolled for graduate work in George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, receiving the M. A. degree in 1927. Four years later he received the Ph. D. degree from the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

^{1/} See text, p. 21.

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Dr. Mitchell was made a member of the teaching staff of Michigan State College in 1931 as associate professor and later was made professor of education. He was selected as the first Dean of Men at that Institution and served in that important capacity until his resignation to accept the Presidency of Mississippi State.

A native of Mississippi who has traveled far, the new President has nevertheless remained a Mississippian all these years. He returned to his home State to marry the former Miss Fannie Lou Short, of Meridian, in 1920. During all the years of residency in other States his membership has been renewed from year to year in the Mississippi State College Alumni Association, and he wrote from time to time on the progress of the College to the Alumni Secretary. And all the time his citizenship has been retained at Hattiesburg.

As a student at Mississippi State, Dr. Mitchell was an Officer of Class '13, a member of the Philotechnic Literary Society and of the George Rifles, Class Orator, and editor of the 1913 Yearbook.

Dr. Mitchell's administration at Mississippi State College has already become noteworthy, even though his first year as President is still under way. College enrollment, rebounding from the war slump, already exceeded 2100 during the spring semester of the 1945-46 session, and the largest enrollment in the history of the College is expected for the coming fall semester when the total number of regular students is most likely to exceed 3,000.

In preparation for the anticipated record enrollment in September, added facilities have already been provided to house 125 veteran students with families. Approximately 200 additional rooms will be available by spring when the four large prefabricated steel Navy barracks buildings are readied for veteran occupancy. In further addition, 175 more apartments for married veteran students should be ready for occupancy not later than the spring, 1947, semester. These new facilities, in addition to present dormitories, mean that Mississippi State College can accommodate approximately 4,000 students during the 1946-47 session.

President Mitchell:

Dean Cooper and members of the Conference:

I am very grateful for the flattering introduction from Dean Cooper. I am very happy to have this chance to speak to you.

Before I begin this discussion, there is something I want to tell you about the difference between a college president and a dean. Over in Jackson the other day we were having a conference regarding plans for the operation of a trades training program. The Governor asked, "What is a college dean?" I said, "A college dean is a man who does not know enough to be a college professor but who is too damn smart to be a college president."

FRED T. MITCHELL

You might be interested in this incident. A few months ago I was walking down the corridor in the building in which the President's Office is located, and a boy came by (stranger to me), stopped me, and asked if I could tell him where the President's Office was located. I gave him the room number of my office. Then he asked if the President were in. I told him he was not but that he would be in soon. The boy thanked me and said, "Say, what does the old boy look like, anyway?" Later, when he walked into my office and faced me, amazement was written all over his face, but he stammered, "Haven't I seen you somewhere before?"

Seriously, we are happy here in Mississippi to have this Conference come to the coast city. I hope it has been profitable and constructive and rich in information.

I want to talk to you today about the TVA problem, and the USDA, TVA, and land-grant college relationship. Many developments have come out of this relationship. In the past, I found it embarrassing to have my friends in the Mid-West ask me about TVA, because I had not studied it enough to know the answers. Lately, I had the chance to visit with President Hoskins of the University of Tennessee, and from him I learned much.

TVA has kept its light so securely under the bushel that not many people know what it is doing. Not long ago a group of people from Michigan State College asked me every conceivable question about this working relationship down here between the TVA and land-grant colleges. I asked them, "Do the questions bother you?" To which they said, "No, not the questions--the answers." The point I am making is that few people know all the implications of the Memorandum of Understanding.

As I have read and studied it, it seems to me that the Memorandum of Understanding represents one of the most significant documents that have been drawn up between agencies of Federal and State governments. I believe that we do not recognize the significance or the uniqueness of it. I suppose you would say that would be an agricultural philosophy--joint interest for the benefit of the people. As I have studied the reports in our College files, I have come to realize that the land-grant colleges and the USDA have been, in a sense, implementing agencies for the Tennessee Valley. The TVA has been furnishing assistants and aides looking toward improved land use and planning, raising the standard of living in the area, and finally developing a rather close working relationship among three different types of agencies. It is an interesting activity, and I think has a great deal more significance than some would realize. It represents something unique.

Another thing that has been of interest to me--and I have discussed it some with our people and with members of the TVA--is this: I find from the history of the development of the TVA that it has been under rather heavy fire at different times. The Congress has asked the TVA many questions, the answers to which were not easily given. It seems odd to me that the TVA has had to stand alone. I never could find in the record where the land-grant colleges ever came to its assistance in its squabbles with the Congress. I did find one statement made by Dr. Hoskins in this connection, but it seems to me that in a working relationship such as this

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there should be one other step: when the TVA needs assistance it ought to be forthcoming, just as each of you would help your neighbor! I may be wrong, but I could not find any records showing that we have given any help to the TVA. Under the leadership of Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. Morgan the TVA has gone a long way. I hope that in future programs undertaken under the Memorandum of Understanding we may give consideration to the philosophy I have indicated.

As I have studied the reports of the various colleges in the Valley area, I have been critical because so many of them are merely reports of progress. That is all right, but I think of a project as something about which one should know (1) what you want to do, (2) where you want to go, and (3) how you are going to get there--a determination of how you are going to arrive. This is significant of what I have in mind: We set up projects and work at them year after year. Results accumulate which are fine; but you never do know when you have arrived at the goal.

One of the ways to do this sort of thing which I have seen used in other types of research is to get all groups concerned together each year to critically appraise the project. Give your progress reports, but also give your appraisals. I hope that these progress reports may be supplemented with definite and critical appraisals as time goes on.

One of the other things which has disturbed me is my inability to find that we have done very much in publicizing the findings of the research which has been going on in conjunction with this program. We should do that. Information should be made available to the press and for distribution by our county agents and technical workers. I am convinced that the land-grant colleges with which I am familiar are using teaching materials which have not been kept up to date in terms of the research findings which have accumulated through the years. I visited one of our schools a few years ago during a survey which was being conducted, and I found that the school was teaching the same types of animal husbandry that I had studied years before. Of course that practice may have disappeared entirely--I hope so; but I do not believe that our teaching materials, as a rule, have been kept abreast of the times to include the research findings as they are published. If that is too broad a statement, I shall be glad to have the colleges of agriculture correct me; but I think I may be right on that.

On these projects which we have under way, after the findings have been made, evaluated, and publicized, I find that there has been a lack on the part of our people to take the findings of research and put them into application on farming operations. That may not be easy. It is my feeling that these findings of research should be compared with results obtained when they are applied to various different types of farming. We should get the information to the farmer and let it thus become of use.

FRED T. MITCHELL

So I think that that is another thing to which we should give attention. I have seen a lot of test-demonstration farms over our State, and particularly in the Valley counties, and I think they render a good service in bringing about results that are valuable. We should take the results of the test-demonstration farms and have studies made of them and distribute the finding for general use. The area demonstrations are a fine thing, and I should like to see them expanded. All of the studies that have been accumulated through the years through research programs should be analyzed, the programs in farm management should be analyzed, and the results should be taken to the farmer. Unless we do that we have left out one step, and an important one.

Another thing I wish to speak about is the question of the cooperative relationship between the States on experimental work. I think we can afford to do some further work of a joint nature. For instance, it would be of great value for Mississippi and Alabama to work closely together on a project, each giving careful attention to, and analysis of, the work done by the other State, thereby acquiring two sets of values instead of one. With this new money on the Flannagan Bill there should be increased incentives to work together. That Bill anticipates a good deal of cooperative effort in experimental work.

I want to mention something that may exist. For all of these experimental undertakings of a research nature, I wonder if there is a single clearing house of these agencies where all the findings would be reported. It seems that I find a fragment here and a segment there, and I wonder if we could develop such an idea and be able to draw upon all this information from one place.

In all of our discussion of the program as it relates to agriculture and related fields, it seems to me that we have missed one vital segment in this field of undertaking. We have sought to produce technical knowledge for the farmers, but I cannot find where we do very much in the field of research in social science. If we teach a man to grow two bales of cotton where he grew one formerly, you say he is better off financially; that is fine, but unless we have some research in social living, we will have a lopsided program. No program of standard raising can exist on a purely agricultural research basis. Social and economic research has got to come along with your technical agricultural findings. We have to know how to market and how to buy. I think we need a good deal of research in economic and social problems in this area and in other areas.

One other thing: I believe that, in our research now under way and in that which is projected for the future with funds from whatever sources we may secure them, we people in the South must, through our experimentation, get the answers to anticipated problems of the farmer and have them on hand whenever the need for the answers to these problems becomes apparent.

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As I have read the research program on our campus and on other campuses, I have observed that, when we seem to be confronted with a problem, we work vigorously until we find the answer. That is bread and butter research! Of course it is fundamental. We give many excuses as reasons: One is that the experiment stations have not had the money to initiate any but the most urgent research projects. That is an old cry--but it is a fact. Another excuse is that we have not always had personnel of the right quality and training to utilize what money we have had. We need both money and personnel for a research program from which we will get all the answers--a research program which can look ahead and see the trends and get the answers to anticipated problems before they actually arise. We have the brains for such a program and we recognize the need for it.

As an example of research which we should anticipate, may I mention the marginal-land farmer. As I have traveled over the States I have been distressed about what is going to become of the marginal land of the cotton farmer. Many cotton fields will not produce half of the seed which has been planted. We ought to have the answer to this; however, there will be more than just one answer. What is the marginal-land farmer going to do when he finally comes to the realization that he cannot make a living on his marginal land? We have got to have the answer when it is needed.

We have in this region a great wealth of trained young men--young men who are imaginative and creative--our young researchers. For projecting research on anticipated problems, we should utilize the abilities of these young men. So I say, we have the brains.

The last thing: If we have the brains and the money, then we must develop what I would call the bold, aggressive, imaginative, far-reaching program of research and not be too cautious about it. Industry is not too cautious; a man in Chrysler Corporation once told me, "You are too conservative. Don't be afraid to ask for the money--and you'll get it!"

Through the fine working relationships of the TVA, the land-grant colleges, and the Department of Agriculture, I believe we will make great strides. I appreciate this opportunity to pass on to you not criticisms, but observations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES^{1/}

by

L. I. Jones, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives

In accord with the recommendation of the Committee, which was adopted by the Conference in October 1945, an interim Committee of Valley

^{1/} See text, p. 22.

Cooperatives was invited to attend the last meeting of this Committee to advise on the establishment of a permanent advisory group. The interim group was composed of one representative of the Valley cooperatives in each State selected by the land-grant colleges.

No effort was made to reach a final decision at that meeting regarding the establishment of the permanent advisory body. The objectives and activities of the Committee on Cooperatives were explained to the group as well as the purpose of attempting to establish a permanent advisory council. The cooperatives' representatives expressed considerable interest in the objectives of the Committee and reacted favorably to the idea of an advisory council. They stressed the point that the greatest need of the Valley cooperatives is membership education in the principles and practices of cooperation.

At a second meeting of the temporary advisory group in Chattanooga on September 20, the recommendation was made that steps be taken immediately to organize a permanent Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives, to be composed initially of farmer representatives to be selected democratically by the cooperative federation serving the Valley portion of each State. This Committee concurs in that recommendation and hopes to have such a Council established prior to the next meeting of the Conference.

2. Survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their programs as related to farmers' cooperatives

The report on the survey has been issued by the Correlating Committee in preliminary form. In view of the many changes which have taken place in the colleges since the survey was made, our Committee has requested its Correlator to assemble the information necessary to bring the data up to date for publication as a final report.

In accord with the recommendation of the Committee, the Agricultural Extension Services in Georgia and Kentucky have each employed a specialist who is devoting full time to agricultural cooperation in the Valley area of the State, and Virginia and Mississippi each have definite plans for employing a specialist in that capacity. One of the major functions of the cooperative specialist is membership education and one of the most effective tools is the community meeting. We are pleased to have Mr. Wendell C. Binkley, Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing, Kentucky Agricultural Extension Service, to make a brief report on the educational program which he is conducting in the Valley counties of Kentucky.

The statement presented by Mr. Binkley follows:

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AN ATTEMPT AT GRASS ROOTS COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

by

Wendell C. Binkley

Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing

University of Kentucky

Farmer cooperatives, whether they be engaged in marketing, purchasing, or performing other services for farmers, are fundamentally the same as other business enterprises in many respects. They are business enterprises for which there must be a real economic need and a need that can be met more satisfactorily by a cooperative than under the systems of private enterprise which may exist at the particular time and place.

However, one of the important differences from the standpoint of practical operation of a successful farmer cooperative is in the extent to which ownership and control is vested in essentially all the patrons. In a private business, whether it be single proprietorship, partnership, or corporation, this ownership, control and risk is vested in the capital essential to the operation of the business, and no direct necessity or responsibility evolves upon any of such private enterprise to furnish information other than of an advertising nature to its patrons or customers, except to the extent they may own stock in the business. These may be relatively few in number.

In the true farmer cooperative, ownership, control and risk are widespread. These apply to essentially all of the customers or patrons, and participation in ownership, control and risk is largely in proportion to the amount of business done for the patron by the cooperative. In spite of opinions to the contrary by some few individuals who have been associated with cooperatives in various capacities for a number of years, there seems to be an overwhelming consensus of opinion that farmer cooperatives, if they are to succeed in the long-run, must have a membership which is well informed. The membership must be informed not only in the philosophy of cooperation as means to an economic end, but also must be informed as to many of the details of operation of their own cooperative, be it local or regional in nature. This same applies irrespective of the particular nature of the collective effort, whether it be in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies or performing other services for farmers.

This is a practical problem facing individual cooperatives, a problem which should be considered by the extension service and all other governmental agencies which are concerned in improving the economic position and the standards of living of rural peoples.

Unfortunately it appears that the importance of this requisite to successful operation of farmers cooperatives has been to a great extent neglected or overlooked both by the management and policy-making bodies of altogether too many farmer co-ops. The extension service and other governmental

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agencies which are committed to the endorsement and encouragement of cooperative efforts among farm people also have failed to reach the rank and file of farmers with their educational programs. Perhaps the nature of the problem is such that the solution cannot be reached as easily or as speedily as many of the everyday problems of the actual business operations of cooperatives. Certainly there seems to be something of a parallel between this increasingly acute problem of membership relations in cooperatives and the requirements of a responsible and informed citizenry in a democratic commonwealth, especially in a world characterized by fundamentally different philosophies of government. In the Tennessee Valley area of Kentucky, membership relations among the farmer cooperatives probably are no more acute than those found by others the country over.

Some eleven years ago with the initiation of the program for improving the economic welfare of farm people in the Tennessee River Watershed area through experiments and demonstrations involving the conserving and rebuilding of depleted and eroded soil resources, the nucleus was formed which has resulted in what today is known as the Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative. This is a federated type of cooperative with local units in each of the seven counties comprising the Watershed area in Kentucky. The nature of the growth and development of the test demonstration program, and the concurrent cooperative development can be traced to the joint efforts of the Kentucky Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. But altogether too few of the farmer members who have benefited directly from the activities of the various local cooperatives, regard them as their own farmer-owned and operated service agencies through which they are rendering numerous services to themselves with the advice and counsel and cooperation of the extension service and the TVA. In the face of numerous other programs somewhat similar in nature and more or less "handed down" to farmers from various governmental agencies, it is only logical to expect this confusion in the thinking of farm people. This does not relieve educational agencies of their responsibility for getting and keeping the facts before the participants.

For some time in Kentucky certain members of the extension service, as well as certain of the TVA personnel, have pondered the question of how best to go about the job of acquainting farmers not only with the basic philosophies underlying farmer cooperative efforts, but with the exact nature of their cooperatives; the policies and principles favoring their operation; how they fit into the capitalistic system of doing business; their possibilities and limitations; some of the requirements for success, including considerations of economic need - adequate financing - capable management - suitable physical facilities, and others - not excepting the responsibilities of the individual farmer members to the cooperative.

Those of you with considerable experience in working with farmers and farmer cooperatives no doubt may have serious misgivings as to the advisability of attempting such a job as this through the medium of community meetings of not more than one and a half or at the most two hour duration. Obviously, the job cannot be completed in one session of

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such short length, especially if the group in each case is to think and talk its way through the various points to be considered. However, in the face of such a real need and in view of the fact that apparently all too little has been accomplished along this line over the many years up to the present, I should like to submit briefly the program which we have only begun in the Valley counties area of Kentucky, and frankly, in which our experience has been limited up to the present time. As in all work of such nature direct results do not lend themselves to accurate measurement. On the basis of our limited experience, we believe there are some rather definite indications of progress.

In mid-July the first series of community discussion meetings was held in Lyon County, Kentucky. Prior to these a county-wide planning meeting was held for leading farmers and farm women, officials of cooperatives and farm organizations. Also present were some twenty-odd members of a Veterans' class taking training in farming. Agricultural workers at this meeting included the county agent and members of the Markets Department of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the manager of Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative, Inc. Arrangements were worked out at this time for the community discussion meetings which were to follow. Responsibility for local arrangements as to time, place, lights, attendance, etc. was accepted by the local extension personnel and by interested farm people who desired meetings in their respective communities. Considerable interest in the project plans was shown by the informal discussions continuing among those present for almost an hour after the two hour meeting adjourned.

In general, the community meetings, planned for one and one-half hours duration and conducted as informally as possible, proceeded along the following lines:

The county agent opened the meeting with a brief explanation of the purpose of the meeting and of the position of the extension service in providing information and counsel of an economic nature, including farmer services that might well be carried on through a cooperative, as well as information on the physical production of crops and livestock.

The county agent then presented the Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing who, after learning the names of everyone present, used about ten minutes in giving the group a brief review of the broad history of cooperation, including and emphasizing the Rochdale Principles. The extent and accomplishments of present-day cooperatives, including one or two examples of more successful farmer co-ops in the area, was also given. This concluded the formal speech making. It might be well to point out here that such apparently minor details as proper seating may add to the success of the round-table type of discussion. No separate seats for the "experts" is important, and the ability to call several of those present by name appeared well worthwhile.

Following the background of historical development the discussion leader, preferably a person with some training in marketing and in cooperation: (1) assembles a short, clear definition of a cooperative from the speakers' remarks, preferably with the help of the group. If a blackboard is available, it is well to keep this definition before the group, and

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occasionally check with the group to see if the definition still holds throughout the discussion. (2) As a means of getting those present to start talking, various individuals may be asked to name any and every kind of cooperative effort with which they are familiar. (3) Then ask if there is a need for a cooperative in the county or in the community. It is possible that the answer to this question might "let school out" rather early, so it appears advisable to explain or to work out together what is meant by need. If possible, also determine in advance whether there is anyone present to whom this particular question should not be directed. (4) If the group indicates a need for a cooperative, the next question raised is whether farmers have the right to organize and operate a competitive business. Obviously this question involves marketing farm products, purchasing farm production supplies, or performing numerous other services for farmers. This is the place to develop the concept that purchasing cooperatives buy for farmers rather than sell to farmers, and that marketing cooperatives sell for farmers rather than buy from farmers. (5) Assuming, for the purpose of further discussion, the need really exists and that farmers have the right to organize, discuss together the problems and democratic processes involved in organizing a cooperative. (The analogy to our process in electing government officers and representatives is helpful here.)

Continuing the discussion, what does a new cooperative need before it can begin operating? Capital: Who shall supply it; sources available to cooperatives; personal liability; etc. Manager: Competence and salary; proven requisites for successful management. Building and physical facilities: For these items it is easier and perhaps clearer to the group to establish what one of the group would need if he were to go into business for himself, and then simply say that the needs for the cooperative are essentially the same.

Develop the concept that any equipment or other capital assets of the cooperative is in reality the same as equipment or other capital assets on a member's farm except that it is located at the crossroads, from which place it can more efficiently and economically serve all its patrons.

What should be the cooperative's policy in regard to prices and who establishes this policy? If not heretofore discussed rather fully, it will be necessary to explain the democratic processes involved in electing the board of directors, and their duties. Invariably the answer here is that if a purchasing cooperative cannot sell to its members for less than prevailing prices, what is the use of having it. This makes it easy to show that when the cooperative lowers its prices, competition can be expected to do likewise, and that when this process is carried to the extreme, capital is consumed in pursuing the price war which the cooperative started. The fact that it is their capital makes this point impressive. Usually the group can arrive at the conclusion that, except for extreme cases, the cooperative will fare better by sticking to prevailing prices with the emphasis on quality. They will readily see that patronage refunds may give the desired result without starting price wars with their competitors.

Briefly, profits in the private business should be contrasted to savings in the cooperative. Why do they differ? Are they accumulated in the same way? What disposition should or may be made of savings? Who decides the matter? Should the cooperative members desire more services from the cooperative, how and where may the capital be secured? With easily understood examples, explain the revolving capital plan as a method of financing cooperatives.

Finally, what are some of the benefits from cooperatives other than retail savings; advantages through cooperative sources in manufacturing and wholesaling; dependable supply sources; etc. As might be surmised, one objection to attempting to do justice to all of the foregoing topics is that a great deal of time is required. Our discussions have all lasted approximately two hours. This is too long, yet when the group begins raising questions and giving their answers spontaneously, it is difficult to leave one topic and proceed to another. On some occasions copies of brief publications from the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives which point up some of the topics discussed have been mentioned briefly and made available to those in attendance who want them.

If by means of discussion procedures similar to those outlined here the membership of farmer cooperatives can be more fully informed, I believe the problem of education on farmer cooperatives at other levels: the management; working personnel; the board of directors; and the general public will be on the way toward solution. The key to all this is a well informed member.

I realize my allotted time has expired, but I do want to pass on to you one idea on which we are working now in the Valley counties area of Kentucky. This is a program of education on cooperatives for the ex-service men who are starting in farming and are taking the farm training under the provision of the G. I. Bill of Rights. The Veterans Administration estimates the enrollment in these courses in our seven Valley counties in October this year will be about 700, approximately 10,000 in Kentucky. For the Valley counties area we have worked out a plan with the Education Department at the University of Kentucky whereby the Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing will meet with each class for a minimum of two two-hour discussions on the economics of farmer cooperatives.

In the opening meeting a description of the pattern of relationships and functions of all groups, including extension, AAA, SCS, TVA, general farm organizations, and cooperatives will be given. It is planned to have the second meeting follow somewhat the same pattern as that used in the community discussion procedure previously outlined.

This group of returned G. I.'s are just getting started on their own, as farmers, and many are destined to be the farm leaders of tomorrow. They offer a real challenge to educational workers in the field of cooperation, and they may be the answer to the problem under discussion.

If I, as something less than a freshman, have seemed enthusiastic in this presentation, it is not purely coincidental. I am enthusiastic. I do not

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think my few remarks here suggest a panacea for all the problems and evils that beset farmer cooperatives. It is a specific approach to the problems we are facing which may suggest similar programs to meet local needs in other sections. In any event, it can only be regarded as the beginning of the beginning of a continuing program which, as I see it, is a joint responsibility of all the various agencies concerned, as we are, with the welfare of rural peoples and their institutions, and particularly of the extension service as well as of the individual farmer cooperatives themselves.

Mr. C. J. Bryant, Special County Agent of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, occupies a position in the Valley counties of Georgia similar to that which Mr. Binkley occupies in Kentucky. We have requested Mr. Bryant to comment on Mr. Binkley's report.

The statement presented by Mr. Bryant follows:

AN ATTEMPT AT GRASS ROOTS COOPERATIVE EDUCATION: COMMENTS

by

Charles J. Bryant, Special County Agent

Georgia Agricultural Extension Service

Blue Ridge, Georgia

In considering the paper, An Attempt at Grass Roots Cooperative Education, submitted by Mr. Binkley, such discussion as I shall make will be non-critical. Since my own thinking apparently parallels his, my remarks will be more of a reiteration of his basic points with some amplification, coupled with a statement as to what we have tried in Georgia up to this time.

It is basic that farmer cooperatives are essentially the same as private businesses operated for a profit with the emphasis placed on service rather than on profit. It is basic also that to succeed there must be a real need for the services which a farmer cooperative can perform. Granting the need then, the key to success becomes, as Mr. Binkley states, an informed membership. I think we could go one step further and say also an informed, alert and active board of directors. Too often we find individuals on boards of directors who are generally informed but not alert to their duties and responsibilities to the association. I am in agreement that this important requisite for success has been too often overlooked by management and policy-making bodies of farmers' co-ops. Also educational agencies charged with carrying information to farm people have failed to reach the rank and file of farmers in an educational program. In addition to the nature of the problem being such that it cannot be resolved as easily and as speedily as management problems, let's examine additional points which have an effect:

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(1) The problem is continuous, and co-ops are something most farmers have heard about in a vague sort of way, hence to inform them, one must begin with basic principles. Contrasting this with knowledge, usually from childhood, as to basic information concerning how to plow and plant, we see the size of the job to be done and we see that the multitudinous and varied tasks facing the average agricultural worker does not allow the time to give necessary concentration to the problem of adequate information.

(2) Far too many agricultural workers do not have the necessary basic training in cooperative principles to be as interested and understanding as they might be. The remedy for this situation is at least one required course in cooperative principles for all students in our agricultural colleges. In addition to the above points, we might add the pressure brought to bear by individual businessmen, who think a co-op would harm their business, for removal of an agricultural worker who spends too much time promoting farmers' cooperatives. From some quarters, the charge has been made that it is not the proper function of agricultural and especially extension personnel to assist and advise farmer cooperatives through their "crawling" stage. To hold with this theory is to infer that it is proper to teach the farmer by approved methods how to produce a commodity for market on a wholesale basis and leave him ignorant as to how he might purchase his supplies under the same terms as well as do the additional service for himself which would give him a greater portion of the consumers' dollar through his own marketing and purchasing agency. A similar situation would be for the army to teach a soldier to strip and assemble an M-1 rifle and leave him in ignorance as to how to load, aim, and fire.

(3) The native inertia of people involved in a change from the established pattern. Perhaps this parallels the widespread tendency among citizens to let others run the affairs of our democracy instead of exercising full rights themselves.

The degree to which co-op members are informed in Georgia probably just about parallels that of Kentucky. Here in the nine Valley counties and four adjacent non-Valley counties which make up the membership of the Georgia Mountain Growers Association, the federated cooperative, the local associations had their inception as an instrument for handling TVA materials. Their advancement can be traced through the degree of effort expanded by extension service and TVA. Some of these local associations are moving out and standing on their own--a goal at which extension efforts have been directed for a long time.

Again a point of agreement with Mr. Binkley is noted. Too few of the farmers realize that the associations are owned by themselves and the services being rendered are by their own organization with the advice and assistance of extension and TVA. A good example of this is the case of an ex-director of one of the Georgia local associations inquiring a year or so ago as to what a patronage refund was, which he had just received, and the reasons why it was being paid. Perhaps such is understandable when we consider these associations were formed 10 - 13 years ago for the main purpose of handling materials, and that since their

CHARLES J. BRYANT

inception frequent changes have occurred in directors and in personnel charged with educational functions. Couple to this the tendency of many farmers to look on most programs as "handed down" and the reason becomes even more understandable.

Mr. Binkley has well outlined one procedure he is using to meet the problem in the Valley counties of Kentucky. It is my opinion that he is using the right method of approach, and I can add nothing for improvement. However, my own approach and emphasis would needs be somewhat different since co-ops have been operating for some years in all the Valley area of Georgia. I agree also that one meeting of at most two-hours duration will not do the completed job, but it will get the information in the hands of a few for further dissemination. Other meetings should follow in time and it would help for the local extension agent to take every opportunity to further the cause by talking to farmers in day to day individual contacts.

At this point, allow me to mention briefly what we have tried in Georgia up to the present time. During May, a series of four community meetings were held in Dade County in cooperation with the local county agent. It was originally planned that they would be a part of the local agent's community program planning meetings. The thought was that as the new production program was being planned for the year, information as to what already existed as a means of assisting farmers in purchasing and marketing could be given, with special emphasis on the facts that the existing co-op belong to the farmers and is actually a part of each individual patron's farming enterprise. Plans for program planning were changed but the meetings for discussing the principles of cooperatives were held. Discussion among those present was not as lively as Mr. Binkley had in his meetings and effects appeared small. However, it now appears that the local association will, if it meets demands, have to prepare to render a marketing service next year in addition to its service of supply.

In addition to community meetings already held (others are being arranged), attention has been centered on attendance at directors' meetings. It has been found that local directors are not generally well informed as to the basic facts of the functions of a cooperative. This ties back to lack of proper information among the membership. It is my thought that a well informed directorate can accomplish much "educational" work among the farmers in their communities. It is obvious that directors who do not understand cooperative principle cannot function without constant and close assistance on the part of the county agent. Furthermore, they cannot carry a cooperative message to their friends who may or may not be patrons.

Feeling the need for educational aids, work is being pushed toward the completion of a movie built around one of the local cooperatives. This should be completed in a matter of a few weeks and will be a valuable instrument in getting the basic principles of cooperatives before the farm people.

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In concluding, I would like to express appreciation to Mr. Binkley for his report. It has helped me and will continue to help me in my job in Georgia. Also, I wish to express appreciation for the opportunity of offering these comments before this group.

We have also requested Mr. U. H. Prickett, Assistant Manager of the Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative, Decatur, Alabama, to comment on Mr. Binkley's report. Mr. Prickett has devoted considerable time to membership education within his own organization, which is a federation of ten county exchanges in the Valley counties of Alabama. But since our time is so short, I shall ask Mr. Prickett to submit his written statement for the record and comment only briefly at this time.

The statement prepared by Mr. Prickett follows:

AN ATTEMPT AT GRASS ROOTS COOPERATIVE EDUCATION: COMMENTS

by

U. H. Prickett, Assistant Manager

Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative

Decatur, Alabama

I have studied with much interest the report entitled An Attempt at Grass Roots Cooperative Education by Wendell C. Binkley, Field Agent in Cooperative Marketing, University of Kentucky. Mr. Binkley is doing a good job or perhaps I should say has gotten off to a good start because the program is large and must of necessity be carried on over a long period of time, even indefinitely if we are to attain the goal desired.

I heartily agree with Mr. Binkley's views as to the need for educational work in cooperatives. We have all seen cooperatives fail because they were formed from the top down and the only information the producers received was in the form of high pressure salesmanship. On the other hand we have seen cooperatives start out in a modest way from the "grass roots" and blossom into a highly successful organization because through educational work the members became well informed on cooperative principles, understood the benefits to be derived from a cooperative association and were kept informed of the progress and problems of the association. It has been my observation in many years of cooperative work with many cooperative associations that failures and lack of progress in most cases have been due to lack of understanding on the part of those whom the cooperatives were trying to serve.

About the only criticism I have of Mr. Binkley's work is the crowding in of too much in a single meeting. Too often the value of a meeting is lost because those leading the discussions cover too much territory in too much detail for the beginner to absorb. In carrying on

U. H. PRICKETT

educational work in our area (the Tennessee Valley of Alabama) we hold a series of meetings. In the initial meeting the background of cooperatives is brought out in a way similar to that outlined by Mr. Binkley. By simple illustrations we develop what a cooperative is, how it operates, and how it can benefit its members in improving their economic conditions. We show how a cooperative aids its members in better utilizing the services of the county agent, TVA, Triple A and other agricultural agencies or workers, and how its members help the conditions of the commercial business and professional interest of their towns and communities, pointing out how these tend to create a higher living standard and better social and economic conditions. These discussions are elementary. The languages and illustrations are simple. We avoid discussing details as much as possible, leaving these for later meetings and we endeavor to limit the scope of our discussions to that which can be readily absorbed and understood.

In subsequent meetings a brief resume is given of previous discussions, after which the finer points of cooperatives and more details are discussed. The number of these meetings is dependent upon the progress being made. We continue the policy of trying not to overcrowd the discussions and we endeavor to develop the members of the group into thinking cooperative and into feeling that they not only have a part in it but also have a responsibility.

It is our belief that educational work at the membership level is never ending. Even after there is a thorough understanding of cooperatives, there is need for continuing such work. New services will be developed for which there will be need for informing the members and there will be occasions for consulting the membership for advice in establishing new services. There is always a need for meetings to inform the members how to get the best out of the services afforded. For example, a cooperative distributing petroleum products should hold meetings of owners of tractors, trucks and other motor equipment to inform them of the best fuels and lubricants to use to obtain the best results and to prolong the life of their equipment, and generally how to take care of it. Perhaps in the later stages of this work it should be called information rather than educational work, and perhaps it should be carried on largely by the directors and members of the cooperative staff.

There are other phases of educational work that I should like to mention. Educational work with the board of directors is highly important. Although the directors will get much out of the meetings for members, they should be better informed on laws controlling cooperatives, on sound business policies, on fundamental cooperative principles and on other fine points of cooperatives. They should be able to conduct educational meetings with members. We find discussions by directors to fellow farmers far more effective than that of the "experts". Educational work of this nature is usually carried on in directors' meetings in which a person well versed in cooperative activities helps them with their problems and discusses phases of their activities with which they should be familiar.

The management and personnel, being charged with the actual carrying on of the business under the direction of the board of directors, must be exceedingly well informed on all the finer points of cooperatives as well as business administration in order to carry out the policies and directives of the board of directors and to make a successful operation. They must keep the operations within the laws governing cooperatives and within accepted cooperative principles and they must see that the handling of the business and the accounting for the savings to the patrons is carried out in an equitable manner. We have found managers' schools most effective in developing this phase of educational work. These schools are conducted by persons well informed on the technical points of all phases of cooperatives. In them the managers swap ideas, make suggestions and present their specific problems, all of which are thoroughly discussed. The New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives has rendered an excellent service in our area in lending members of its staff to assist in conducting these schools and some very effective work has been done.

Perhaps the most neglected phase of our educational work with cooperatives is that with civic organizations and other business enterprises. We are finding increasing opposition to cooperatives and we are going to find more as cooperatives develop. The reason for this is a misunderstanding of the aims, purposes and operations of cooperatives caused largely by misinformation by some selfish groups. In our organization we never miss an opportunity to meet with civic clubs and business groups to discuss cooperatives and I believe we have done some effective work along this line. We find it not too difficult to convince most of them that since agriculture is the basis of our economy and since agriculture built our towns and communities, and their very existence is dependent upon agriculture, any improvement in economic life of the farmers means more and better business for them. I wish I had time to present a longer discussion of this phase of our educational work, but since I do not have, I wish to suggest that we think seriously about this problem and then do something about it.

Another phase of our educational work lies within reach in our agricultural colleges. I should like to suggest that our land-grant colleges institute required cooperative subjects in their agricultural courses, and selective subjects for those contemplating entering the cooperative field. Obviously, the good that can be done by such study courses is incalculable.

I am pleased to see the progress being made in our educational program for cooperatives and I hope we will go forward with more such work. When this has been done in a larger measure, I am sure we will begin to see splendid results reflected in improvements in the economic position and living standards of our farm people, which in turn will be reflected in improvement in the economic position of our nation.

3. Survey of Valley cooperatives

No statement on this topic was made to the Conference.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES

However, at the meeting of the Committee on October 2, prior to the opening of the Conference, a preliminary report on "The Status of Valley Cooperatives" summarizing the results of a recent survey was considered. It was decided that the data should be further analyzed and a more complete report presented at the next meeting. It was suggested that the report should include maps and charts showing the present picture of cooperation in the Valley and comparisons with an earlier period to provide some measure of progress.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Role of farmers' cooperatives in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley

No statement on this topic was made to the Conference.

However, at the meeting of the Committee on October 2, prior to the opening of the Conference, a statement entitled "The Role of Farmer Cooperatives in the Joint Program of Watershed Protection and Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley" was presented by the Correlator. After hearing the statement read, the Committee expressed the opinion that it was inadequate. In view of the importance of the subject, the Committee wishes to give most careful study to the preparation of the statement. It was requested that the Cooperative Management Staff of TVA continue working on a more complete statement and present a draft to members of the Committee for review with the idea of presenting it at the next meeting of the Valley-States Conference.

2. The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING^{1/}

by
P. O. Davis^{2/}, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools

The Committee introduced the question of more effective use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools at the last meeting of the Conference. Mr. White, you will recall, made a statement to the Conference on this subject. The Conference recommended that the States consider the matter and that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching also consider it at its next meeting.

^{1/} See text, p. 24.

^{2/} In the absence of Director Davis, Director Walter S. Brown, member of the Committee, presented the report.

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The only reaction which the Committee has had from the State colleges is contained in a statement from Professor E. J. Kinney, State Contact Officer from the University of Kentucky, on June 26. Professor Kinney, in response to a suggestion made to all State Contact Officers by the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, presented this question to the Committee on Tennessee Valley Program at his institution. Professor Kinney states:

"The Committee believes that the fullest possible use should be made of the demonstration farms for this purpose. They could be used to the best advantage by vocational high schools in test-demonstration counties, but certainly could be visited to advantage by schools in nearby counties. It would be advisable, the Committee believes, for the TVA to make available for vocational students a comprehensive statement on the organization of the agricultural work in the Valley States, and stress particularly what it is designed to accomplish. Such a statement should also be available for any other interested agricultural organizations.

"In Kentucky the demonstration farms are located too far from the University Agricultural College to make trips with students to the farms feasible. The Committee believes, however, that enough time should be spent in one of the Agronomy courses to fully acquaint students with the work on TVA demonstration farms. In addition, the results of the cooperative experimental work with phosphates should be presented in one of the Agronomy courses."

As a general background statement on this subject, the Committee recommends that those interested obtain and read a hectographed report issued by the Educational Relations Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, in December 1945, entitled "Resource-use education in Southern Schools." I assume that copies of this pamphlet can be obtained from the Information Office of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Before asking our Committee to undertake any detailed work on this proposal, I thought it desirable to get an expression of the viewpoint of the Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee did not meet until July 1, and our Committee did not get a report on the Correlating Committee's reaction until August 12. We were advised of the views of the Correlating Committee as follows:

"The Correlating Committee agreed that the proposal to facilitate increased use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is in furtherance of the educational objectives of the test-demonstration program and should be encouraged in all appropriate ways. The Committee requested, therefore, that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching give consideration to this matter and make such recommendations to the Correlating Committee or to the Valley-States Conference on measures to facilitate the use of test-demonstration farms in this way as may seem to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to be desirable and effective."

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING

In the time available to us, the Committee has not been able to work out detailed suggestions on this proposal. However, Mr. Allbaugh, Correlator for the Committee, has outlined some preliminary suggestions which, with your permission, we will submit for the record and include in the report of the Committee at this point.

The statement prepared by Mr. Allbaugh follows:

USE OF TEST-DEMONSTRATION FARMS AS
AN EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM BY SCHOOLS

During recent years much has been said relative to the desirability of using test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools. This is a part of a wider problem involved in getting schools to provide resource education from the local community involving local problems. For a number of years schools throughout the country have been urged to center a portion of their curriculum about certain problems of the community which would somehow coordinate a general educational process with the solution of certain questions which were considered to be important by some individual or group of individuals. Usually these attempts have failed. Perhaps the major reasons for failure resulted from lack of interest and vision on the part of those who were responsible for curriculum building and training of teachers. Another contributing factor has been the lack of recognition by the "local resource enthusiasts" of the difficulties involved in training teachers and providing teaching materials when the individual problem method is used.

In spite of these difficulties, however, there continues to be a growing recognition of the need for demonstration material and teaching procedures aimed at assisting in the solution of serious local problems. The special program being carried on by the Educational Board Foundation in Kentucky to improve the nutrition of the people through education on food production, selection, canning, and storage is a case in point. In this instance material is being specifically pointed toward the children to be reached. The experiment in this type of education will be watched with real interest by all resource educators of the Valley. The success of this type of educational work can be measured by the extent that individual result-demonstration material becomes available on the farms and in the homes of these children over the next generation.

Certainly successful test-demonstration farms can provide a source of educational material for improved land-use, improved cropping systems and production, improved livestock systems and production, improved animal and human nutrition, improved living in the home, and improved community development. It may provide educational material of a visual nature (farm tours and demonstrations, pictures, slides, or movies); or for problems in English, arithmetic, spelling, etc., or for specialized problems in agriculture and home-making. But the question still remains as to how and by whom such farms may be used as an educational medium.

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At an early stage it is necessary to determine the levels of education at which the test-demonstration farm should be used and whether, because of its very nature, it might be used over a period of years in the educational process in the local community. If this is true, then special studies by expert educational psychologists to determine the types of problems and the types of subject matter materials to be used at the various grade levels in the school would seem to be extremely important. Kentucky, for instance, has found it necessary in their special resource education to build the readers and the arithmetic problems at various grade levels in order properly to carry on the educational process within the ability of the pupils. This takes painstaking work by specialists equipped to do the job.

These complexities indicate the necessity of interesting the educators of the State in studying the possibility of using test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by the schools before any wide acceptance can be expected and perhaps before any particular success could be hoped for. As in our own work, we would expect to develop and carry on any new practice on a testing and demonstrational basis before urging wide acceptance. Consequently the first step involves securing the interest of the State superintendent of education, selected staff members of the State teachers' college or normal schools, one or two interested county superintendents of schools, a few school superintendents, and teachers at the various grade levels. Little hope for success could be expected without the interest and cooperation of the State superintendent of education and the staff members of the teachers' colleges. These are the folks who can devise and develop the types of curriculum material to be taught in the teacher-training program, as well as at the grade school levels. They are able to indicate whether the biology, botany, and chemistry teachers in the high school, as well as the vocational agricultural teachers and vocational home economics teachers, would find these farms of great demonstrational value in their high school course work. This group would be able to determine the specialists who might best develop the material at the various grade school levels and arrange for a coordination of the grade school and high school material; thus making the test-demonstration farm a continuing educational medium within the school. The above group would also be able to advise relative to the selection of counties, communities, and teachers as to their ability and interest in developing a new approach to the educational problems within the State.

There seems no reason to doubt the usefulness of the test-demonstration farm as an educational medium in the vocational agricultural and vocational home economics classes. In some communities a very close working relationship between the county agent, home demonstration agent, and the vocational teachers already exists, and test-demonstration farms are being used in the teaching process. Perhaps this could be enlarged and made more effective by a joint study of those schools by representatives of the extension service, the vocational educational department of the land-grant college, and the State office for vocational education work. There seems little doubt but what increased use could be made of the test-demonstration farms by the vocational home economics and agricultural teachers to improve the effectiveness of their teaching in regard

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to improved farm and home practices and improved farm and home organization. Greater use of the farms for tours by vocational classes and greater use of the records and analysis of test-demonstration farms should prove effective as demonstrational material to the boys and girls of the local community. In addition, a greater spread of better farm and home practices might result from these procedures. For effective and continuous results, however, personnel from both extension and the vocational education department of the land-grant college will need to be assigned the specific job of working on the situation and developing procedures. This would involve the use of pictures, slides, movies, bulletins, and test-demonstration farms, as well as the use of test-demonstration farmers at class meetings and discussion groups with other farmers.

In summary, the greatest need in developing the use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is to find the method of procedure which will provide the teacher (at whatever level) with the training and materials that will enable him to do an equally good or better job of teaching than present materials which deal with other than local resource problems. This involves the assignment of personnel and the development of a coordinated attack upon the problem by all educational groups interested. Special help will need to be assigned in the development of the curricula and materials, in order to meet the problem of the teachers who lack experience and training in using specialized problems as a part of their teaching technique. Perhaps the first step involves setting up a State committee to determine the possibilities and usefulness of the test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by the schools. This group should also suggest a committee of specialists whose job it would be to determine at what levels this procedure might be most useful and in what various courses it might be effective and to suggest the scope of material which should be covered. From the two groups might logically come the suggestion as to the communities and localities in which a demonstration as to the use of this procedure could be tested. Certainly the aid of teachers at the local level should be enlisted at an early stage in order to develop both their interest and support.

In conclusion, the success of using the test-demonstration farm as an educational medium by the schools will depend upon the ability of some group to assign the necessary personnel to study the problems involved and to develop an effective means of providing the teacher with training and materials. Because of their dual interest in the test-demonstration farms and agricultural resource development and education, it seems logical that the extension service should accept the responsibility for leadership in this activity in their individual States.

2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley

A statement on this subject by Mr. Allbaugh was presented to the Conference at its last meeting, with a suggestion by the Committee that it receive

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serious consideration by all concerned. The statement was called to the attention of State Contact Officers with the request that the matter be brought to the attention of appropriate officials of their respective institutions. The only reaction to Mr. Allbaugh's statement received by the Committee is that submitted by Professor E. J. Kinney, State Contact Officer for the University of Kentucky, on June 26. Professor Kinney says:

"We have been considering here the possibility of carrying on a more complete program in the Valley which, of course, would necessitate more farm management help. You will recall the agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Kentucky provides for a soil management program rather than a complete demonstration farm program. We shall have to give the matter considerable study before we are able to decide what change can be made, if any. Mr. Allbaugh, in his statement on broadening the scope of the TVA program, obviously had in mind States where the so-called whole farm project is operative, which, as I have stated, is not true in Kentucky.

"There are many points suggested in Mr. Allbaugh's statement that we may be able to carry out even though we are unable to adopt a complete demonstration farm program. As I understand it, some of your men, including Mr. Allbaugh, will probably be here at the Station next week, and I want to talk the matter over with him and get a little clearer understanding of what the complete farm program implies."

For the information of the Conference, the Committee submits for the record a statement prepared by Mr. L. G. Allbaugh, Correlator for the Committee, outlining additional developments in reference to this proposal.

The statement prepared by Mr. Allbaugh follows:

PROCEDURE FOR BROADENING THE SCOPE OF THE
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

During the past six months several steps have been taken by individual States to broaden the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley.

In Tennessee a series of two-day district meetings were held with county agents and assistant county agents, at which farm management and farm planning were discussed and demonstrated relative to the problems on a nearby test-demonstration farm. This meeting served as a training school for agents in which the problems of land-use, cropping systems, and live-stock systems were discussed in relation to their effect upon the family income.

A series of one-day district conferences was also held in Tennessee, at which all extension service district and county personnel were in attendance. Administrative problems and plans relative to securing greater coordination of farm, home, and youth programs of education within the county were discussed. Specific suggestions were made relative

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to the contributions which the home demonstration agents and club agents might make to the test-demonstration activities--even through a limited amount of time and effort spent with the county agent and assistant county agent on a few demonstration farms. It was suggested that test-demonstration farms might well be used in many cases to demonstrate club projects and home practices being discussed in the home demonstration club program.

In North Carolina the Valley counties are selecting community test-demonstration committees of men and women, requiring at least one or two women on each committee. These community committees are responsible for final selection of new farms, and in each community one farm is being selected for which a long-time farm and home plan and program will be developed in detail and followed through from year to year. In addition, the community committee is selecting one man and one woman to represent them on the County Board. This is a definite step forward in developing both the home and community phases of our cooperative agricultural program.

In a series of district meetings of extension personnel in Mississippi, considerable emphasis was placed upon ways and means of obtaining greater participation of farm women in the test-demonstration activity. At one of these meetings the home demonstration agent in Tishomingo County reported that the farm women in the communities having area demonstrations participated to a greater extent in the regular home demonstration clubs and assumed more responsibility for developing their own programs.

In Fannin County, Georgia, the county agent reports a renewed interest in community meetings as a result of their recent series of meetings held to select new unit test-demonstrators.

In Alabama the annual meeting of the unit test-demonstration farmers and a few selected area test-demonstration farmers at the three agricultural experiment sub-stations resulted in a unanimous decision to invite their wives next year and arrange a farm family program and picnic.

Growing out of the discussion presented at the last Conference, Kentucky and Virginia personnel have expressed a desire to study methods of broadening the program in their States.

Throughout the Valley a closer working relationship of the test-demonstration farmers and their local cooperatives is developing. This development, through making more fertilizer materials available and improving the local distribution channels, should assist in making the educational phases of the program even more effective than in the past.

These instances, straws in the wind, indicate progress. However, field-trip observations and farm visits clearly indicate the need and desirability of further concentration on the job of a coordinated farm and home (including youth) educational program, with specialists and field agents at all levels given assistance and training to do the job. It is a challenge well worth the joint effort of the land-grant colleges, the USDA, and TVA, at all levels of administration.

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B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Recommendations of supervisors and State Contact Officers

No statement on this topic was made to the Conference.

2. Other

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION^{1/}

by

Frank S. Chance, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley

At the last meeting of the Conference, the Committee reported approval of a project for initiation in the Valley counties of Mississippi entitled "Classification and analysis of farms and of farmer-owned enterprises in the Tennessee Valley". An identical project providing for the initiation of work in selected Valley counties of North Carolina has also been approved jointly by the Experiment Station and the Extension Service of North Carolina State College and by the TVA.

An Outline for Work Project and a Work Plan and Budget for an identical project was also submitted to the Correlating Committee by Professor C. E. Allred, Department of Farm Management, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, on August 5, and has been transmitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority for official consideration.

In order to indicate to the Conference the significance attached to the farm classification and analysis project by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Committee includes here, with the permission of Mr. McAmis, a statement made by him on May 15, 1946, in submitting this project for approval by that agency.

"There is attached hereto a project with Mississippi State College designed to improve the present method of selecting representative test-demonstration farms and areas. We consider this work as being essential to the success of the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection in the Tennessee Valley. The test-demonstration farms and areas constitute the heart of the procedure by which this program has been undertaken. Consequently, the farms and areas must be representative if the results are to be applied generally and with confidence.

"The soil survey which is now nearing completion was considered an essential basis for selection of farms and areas with respect to soil characteristics and conditions. It has proven very effective for this

^{1/} See text, p. 24.

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

and other purposes. However, there are justifiable doubts as to whether the farms are representative in such respects as types-of-farming, tenure, climatic conditions, size of farms, and other economic factors. This lack is to be expected since characteristics of the various farm communities in these respects has never been adequately charted. In fact no suitable method has been devised for such a chart. It follows that the results cannot be extended to other farms and communities with much accuracy. This project is designed to improve the selection in these respects. If it is successful and is applied generally to the Valley, the cost in funds and time will probably be considerable. How expensive, we will not know until we have tried some samples such as proposed in this present project, and a similar one that is in the process of formulation with the University of North Carolina."

2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley

In accordance with the authorization of the Conference at its last meeting, the Committee has distributed this report to members of the Conference. The report has been issued as a preliminary edition for purposes of review and recommendations for revision or approval under the title "Statement relating to the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley". Unless the cooperating agencies request the Committee to issue a final edition of the report, either in its present or in revised form, the Committee will consider that its assignment with respect to this item has been completed.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Conference at its last meeting, the Committee has also distributed the individual State reports^{1/} on which the general regional report was based. One copy of each State report was sent to all State Contact Officers and to Mr. Maddox, the Departmental representative on the Correlating Committee, with extra copies of their own State reports to all Contact Officers requesting an extra supply.

3. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

In compliance with the recommendation of the Conference at its last meeting, a copy of the report on a postwar bench mark for agriculture in

- ^{1/} The individual State reports prepared by the land-grant colleges of the respective States are as follows:

Agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley in Alabama
 Agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley area in Georgia
 Postwar development of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley area of Kentucky
 The postwar development of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley counties of Mississippi
 Agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley area of North Carolina
 The development of agriculture in the TVA area of Tennessee
 Proposals for continuous development of the Virginia portion of the Tennessee Valley area

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the Tennessee Valley has been distributed to the members of the Conference. Unless otherwise instructed by the Conference, the Committee will consider that the distribution of this report completes its assignment on this matter.

4. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley

At the last meeting of the Conference, Mr. Richard Kilbourne, Assistant Director, Forestry Relations Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, presented a statement outlining the basic principles and relationships followed in carrying on the cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley region. The Committee feels that it would be of interest to the Conference to supplement the statement made by Mr. Kilbourne by a statement pointed specifically to the various types of cooperative agreements in effect, the agencies and institutions participating in the regional forestry program under such agreements, and the character of the activities that are being carried on under each type of agreement. Accordingly, the Committee has requested Mr. Willis M. Baker, Director, Forestry Relations Department, TVA, to prepare a statement along these lines for presentation to the Conference as a part of the Committee's report.

Mr. Baker has kindly consented to do this, and I shall therefore call on Mr. Baker to present his statement at this time.

Director Baker's statement follows:

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROGRAM IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY:
CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

by

Willis M. Baker, Director

Forestry Relations Department

Tennessee Valley Authority

At the Conference held in Atlanta last April, Mr. Kilbourne reported to you on the scope of opportunities in the Tennessee Valley for woodland development and better forest utilization. He also told you something of the interests of the many agencies concerned with forestry problems, and of how TVA is attempting to help in mobilizing an effective and well-integrated action program. The Committee on Resource Utilization has requested me to supplement this statement with more information on contractual agreements between TVA and the various agencies cooperating in the Valley forestry program.

The TVA Department of Forestry Relations is striving, through cooperation with State and local agencies, to assist them in meeting a situation of national significance. If public regulation of all forestry operations--including those of farm woodlands--is to be avoided, it is necessary that agencies providing advice and assistance to forest owners and operators

greatly increase their efforts to secure more general adoption of good methods of conservative cutting, forest protection, sustained-yield management, waste utilization, and reforestation. Otherwise, the regulationists appear to be ready to take over.

Certain prominent conservation leaders in this country have always emphasized public control of forest resources, and in recent years their insistence on public regulation of all forest operations and management practices has steadily increased. In spite of the fact that many foresters are opposed to more public control at this time, the growing pressure for public forest regulation has led to the introduction of several bills of this character in Congress. The latest one, introduced on April 30 of this year, proposes full regulation of all woodland management and industrial operations by the Federal Government through the Secretary of Agriculture. Participation by the States is not indicated, although some degree of State participation has been proposed in one or two earlier bills, provided that their methods and standards meet the approval of the Secretary.

Agriculturists may better understand the viewpoint of those who advocate regulatory measures if they recall that forestry started in this country primarily as a conservation movement in the public interest to safeguard timber resources and woodlands against wasteful exploitation and abuse. Confronted with the continuing depletion of forest resources and aware of the apathy of most woodland owners and industries toward the adoption of better practices, many conservationists see no answer to the problem except that of more public ownership and, now, public regulation. Perhaps they would have been less concerned with the conservation aspects and the public interests involved if forestry had been started as a service to timber operators, much as professional agriculture developed as a service to farmers, rather than as a movement for soil conservation and sound land use. (Personally, I have long believed that both forestry and agricultural programs could be strengthened materially if the proponents of each would adopt some of the objectives of the other. Gradually this is being done, and it should enable the two groups to see more nearly eye to eye on mutual problems.)

Those who now propose more public control have claimed that educational methods, after adequate trial, have failed in persuading private owners to adopt better practices; hence they assert that compulsion is necessary. They have seen regulatory measures adopted in other nations, and in this country with regard to petroleum resources and certain other minerals. They see a definite trend developing in this direction to control stream pollution, and in the activities of some agencies for soil conservation.

Those of us who hope that forest regulation may not be necessary realize that its premature adoption would impose a serious threat to democratic processes of government. Moreover, we clearly recognize the fallacy of the assertion that the educational approach has failed after adequate trial. As a matter of fact, the efforts of most agencies to advance private forestry through demonstration and advisory assistance

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have been relatively feeble. Educational methods in forestry have not yet been given a fair trial, except here and there in a small way. Even so, progress to date within the Tennessee Valley indicates that much of the forestry problem can be solved in this fashion, and most of the forestry opportunities can be developed, if the agencies concerned provide the leadership and the public assistance that are needed. Convinced that this is so, the TVA is endeavoring to help mobilize an effective action program based on the cooperative-educational-demonstration approach long established as the basic policy of the land-grant colleges.

Cooperative relationships and contractual agreements between TVA and the Valley State agencies reflect this policy. Appended to this statement is a list of the agreements now effective.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
TVA FORESTRY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Forestry Projects with State Departments of Conservation

Formal memoranda of understanding have been developed and are in operation between TVA and each of the Valley States Departments of Conservation or Forestry Divisions. Each of these forestry memoranda of understanding carries a contract number and is similar to the agricultural contract between TVA and the land-grant colleges. Prior to the formalization of relationships under these memoranda of understanding, numerous cooperative projects were developed and conducted through formal letter agreements. Since formalization of the working relationships, projects under the contracts have been completed or are in operation as follows:

Alabama Department of Conservation. Contract No. TV-84388, dated August 26, 1944, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Strengthening organized forest fire control in Lauderdale County	9-28-44 - 6-30-46
2	Survey of forest fire situation in DeKalb County	9-22-44 - 6-30-45
3	Strengthening organized forest fire control in Colbert County	12-12-44 - 6-30-46
4	Strengthening organized forest fire control in Jackson County	2-21-45 - 6-30-46
5	Development of an integrated forest fire detection system for the Tennessee Valley portion of north Alabama	11- 1-45 - 6-30-46

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Forestry Projects with State Departments of Conservation -Continued

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
6	Survey of the forest fire situation in Limestone and Morgan Counties	1- 1-46 - 7- 1-46
7	Joint project for reforestation in the Tennessee Valley area of Alabama	7- 1-46 - Indefinite

Georgia Department of Conservation. Contract No. TV-89118, dated July 13, 1945, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint project for planning forest fire control in Catoosa, Dade, Walker, and Whitfield Counties	7- 1-45 - 12-31-45
2	Joint project for planning forest fire control in Fannin, Union, Towns, and Rabun Counties	10- 1-45 - 5-31-46

Kentucky Department of Conservation. Contract No. TV-86789, dated March 6, 1945, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint project for forest fire control (fire danger stations)	4-11-45 - 6-30-46
2	Joint project for forest fire control in the Tennessee Valley area of Kentucky	7- 1-45 - 6-30-48
3	Joint project for reforestation in the Tennessee Valley area of Kentucky	7- 1-45 - Indefinite

Mississippi Forestry Commission. Contract No. TV-94106, dated July 26, 1946, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

No formal project agreements to date.

Contract No. TV-68531, dated November 8, 1941, and continuing for an indefinite period. Cooperative agreement with the Mississippi Forestry Commission and the Alabama Department of Conservation, forest fire protection, Pickwick Reservoir lands.

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Forestry Projects with State Departments of Conservation -Continued

North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. Contract No. TV-86250, dated January 3, 1945, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint project for survey of forest fire control interest in Madison County	11- 1-45 - 2- 1-46
2	For the control of forest fire on TVA lands in Swain County	11-30-45 - Indefinite
3	Joint project for forest fire control in Jackson and Transylvania Counties	4-15-46 - 6-30-51
4	Joint project for survey of forest fire control interest in Mitchell County	4-15-46 - 5-31-46

Tennessee Department of Conservation. Contract No. TV-84695, dated September 19, 1944, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint project for fire control	11-24-44 - 6-30-46
2	Forest fire control in Campbell County	12-11-44 - Indefinite
3	Forest fire control survey of Benton County	1- 9-45 - 6- 1-45
4	Joint project for forest fire control in Hamilton County	7- 1-45 - 6-30-47
5	Joint project for reforestation in Tennessee Valley area of Tennessee	7- 1-45 - Indefinite
6	Joint project for forest fire control in Cocke County	8-17-45 - 12-15-45
7	Joint project for survey of forestry administration by and in the State of Tennessee	12- 6-45 - 12-31-46
8	Project for development of an integrated forest fire detection system for Humphreys County	7-15-46 - 10-15-46

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Forestry Projects with State Departments of Conservation -Continued

Contract No. TV-82253, dated January 8, 1944, and continuing for an indefinite period. Cooperative fire detection, Clinch Mountain and Walker's Ford Tower, Norris Reservoir lands.

Contract No. TV-72766, dated May 25, 1942, and continuing for an indefinite period. Cooperative fire-fighting agreement covering Cove Lake State Park.

Virginia Conservation Commission. Contract TV-83826, dated May 26, 1944, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for the development of forest resources and watershed protection.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint project for forest fire control in Lee and Wise Counties. Amended 3-20-45 to include Scott County.	7- 1-44 - 6-30-49
2	Joint project for reforestation in the Tennessee Valley area of Virginia	7- 1-45 - Indefinite
3	Joint project for establishment of industrial forest management demonstrations	7- 1-45 - 6-30-50

Cooperative agreements are also in effect with Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee Departments of Conservation relating to the use of TVA lands as wildlife refuges, some of which are operated jointly with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Forestry Projects with Land-Grant Colleges

Under the basic agricultural contracts between the TVA and the land-grant colleges, there have been developed projects in farm forestry extension and farm forestry research.

The purpose of the extension projects is to develop and apply improved forestry practices in farm woodland development, protection, utilization, and reforestation on farms in the Tennessee River drainage basin. The institution agrees to intensify the forestry phase of this agricultural extension program in at least one county wholly within the Tennessee Valley, with primary attention given to unit and area test-demonstration farms; to provide and supervise necessary personnel; and to furnish reports as provided in the work plan. TVA agrees to furnish available information and technical advice and to pay the institution for services rendered in accordance with the annual work plan and budget on which there is mutual agreement. Currently, intensive single-county test-demonstration projects in which TVA is participating financially are in operation in Marshall County, Kentucky; Jackson County, Alabama; and Catoosa County, Georgia. Four proposals for additional county intensification have been received. Technical advice is being furnished in the development of demonstrations in all States as requested.

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The purpose of the research projects varies from State to State. In some instances projects provide for the inauguration of farm forestry research, and in others for the intensification or expansion of this activity. During the past ten years under informal working arrangements a number of minor research projects have been undertaken by the colleges at the request or suggestion of TVA. The major part of this work has been conducted at experiment stations in Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. Where it is desirable to continue these projects, they will be included under formal agreements.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Contract No. TV-1454, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of farm forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of Alabama (Renewed 11-1-45)	1- 1-44 - 6-30-48
2	Joint program of farm forestry investigations within the Tennessee Valley and related area in Alabama	7- 1-46 - 12-31-46

University of Georgia. Contract No. TV-1514, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of farm forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of Georgia	1- 1-44 - 6-30-48

University of Kentucky. Contract No. TV-1537, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of Kentucky	11-1 -45 - 6-30-48

Mississippi State College. Contract No. TV-1456, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

No formal projects developed to date.

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Forestry Projects with Land-Grant Colleges -Continued

North Carolina State College. Contract No. TV-1455, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of farm forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of North Carolina	1- 1-44 - 6-30-48

University of Tennessee. Contract No. TV-1459, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of farm forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of Tennessee	1- 1-44 - 6-30-48
2	Joint program of farm forestry investigations and tests within the Tennessee Valley and related area in Tennessee	1- 1-46 - Indefinite

Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Contract No. TV-1453, joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization, with forestry amendments 1 and 2 for farm forestry development and farm forestry investigations.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1	Joint program of farm forestry development within the Tennessee River drainage basin of Virginia	10- 1-44 - 6-30-48
1	(Research Project No. 1) Honey locust pasture-tree planting test at Blacksburg, Virginia	1- 1-45 - 12-31-48
2	Joint program of farm forestry investigations and tests within the Tennessee Valley and related area in Virginia	1- 1-46 - Indefinite

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Projects with Other State Agencies

Murray State Teachers College. Memorandum of understanding for investigations in tree crops, dated March 20, 1940, and continuing for an indefinite period.

University of Michigan. Contract No. TV-92095, dated March 21, 1946, and ending September 30, 1946. Agreement for the testing of black walnut shell flour as a plastic filler.

Agreements with Other Federal Agencies

U. S. Forest Service. Contract No. TV-36607, dated January 9, 1939, and continuing for an indefinite period. Memorandum of understanding for a cooperative program of forestry and related research within the region of the Tennessee Valley. (Including cooperation with Appalachian, Central States, and Southern Forest Experiment Stations, and the Forest Products Laboratory.)

Appalachian Forest Experiment Station. Agreement under Contract TV-36607, dated January 1, 1940, and continuing for an indefinite period. Cooperative forest planting experiments.

U. S. Forest Service. Memorandum of understanding under Contract TV-36607, dated July 1, 1946, and continuing to June 30, 1947 (renewal of previous agreement). Cooperative surveys of the forest products industries for war and reconversion agencies.

U. S. Bureau of the Census and U. S. Forest Service. Cooperative agreement dated August 25, 1941, and renewed each year. Collection of data on forest products.

Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service. Contract TV-78491, dated July 1, 1943, and renewed each year by amendment. Cooperative agreement for investigations relating to the utilization of forest products.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Memorandum agreement dated June 28, 1945, and continuing for an indefinite period. For the establishment of experimental forest plantings of Chinese chestnut.

A number of special agreements not listed here are in effect with the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service covering fire protection on TVA lands within the boundaries of national forests and parks.

Contracts and agreements of major importance relating to biological activities are listed below:

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (formerly Bureau of Fisheries under U. S. Department of Commerce). Contract A-334, dated January 10, 1938, and continuing for an indefinite period. Fisheries investigations.

-Continued

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Agreements with Other Federal Agencies -Continued

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly Bureau of Biological Survey U. S. Department of Agriculture). Contract A-333, dated January 24, 1938, and continuing for an indefinite period. Wildlife investigations.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly Bureau of Biological Survey). Contract No. TV-44109, dated September 18, 1939, and continuing for an indefinite period. Maintenance and development of Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.

U. S. Department of the Interior, State of Tennessee, State of Alabama, and Commonwealth of Kentucky. Contract TV-84875, dated October 7, 1944, and continuing for an indefinite period. Establishment and operation of wildlife refuges on TVA lands.

U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Contract No. TV-91534, dated November 29, 1945, and continuing for an indefinite period. Relating to the establishment and operation of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.

5. Rural housing in the Tennessee Valley

Members of the Conference will recall that Dr. William E. Cole made a brief statement at the last meeting in reference to activities of the State colleges in the field of farm housing, and reported that arrangements for a meeting of interested public agencies was under consideration, to explore what may be done to improve the rural housing situation in the Valley region.

As a result of discussions between Mr. Wilson Wyatt, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, and Mr. Gordon Clapp, General Manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, a meeting to consider problems in this field was held in Knoxville on May 28 and 29. The meeting was sponsored by the Correlating Committee and was held under the immediate auspices of the Committee on Resource Utilization. Present at the meeting were representatives of the National Housing Agency, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The conference on the first day was devoted primarily to a discussion of problems of farm dwellings. On the second day, the discussion related to farm service structures. A copy of the proceedings of the conference on farm housing and service structures has been mailed to all members of the Valley-States Conference, in addition to officials in other interested agencies.

The conference adopted the following motion:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee be requested to prepare, with the advice and assistance of the National Housing Agency, and to submit to its constituent agencies and institutions and the NHA, with recommendations, a proposal for a cooperative project for the solution of the farm housing problem in the Tennessee Valley, and as a demonstration of methods of attacking the national farm housing problem."

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

The Correlating Committee has requested the Committee on Resource Utilization to take the necessary steps to prepare this project proposal. Accordingly, the Committee has requested the various agencies to designate representatives to serve on a special committee to prepare and submit a detailed proposal for consideration by the Committee on Resource Utilization and transmittal to the Correlating Committee. The representatives so far designated include:

U. S. Department of Agriculture	Mr. R. C. Smith Mr. J. R. Dodge
Tennessee Valley Authority	Mr. Tracy B. Augur
Land-grant colleges	Mr. R. H. Driftmier (Georgia) Mr. P. B. Potter (Virginia) Mr. D. S. Weaver (North Carolina) Miss Lorraine Ford (Mississippi) Miss Ida C. Hagman (Kentucky) Miss Stella Mitchell (Alabama)

Other representatives requested by the Committee have not yet been named.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

TWENTY-SIXTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Mississippi
Wednesday, October 2, 1946

LIST OF VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, N. C.	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 77 pp.
26	1946, October 2	Biloxi, Mississippi	Mimeo., 93 pp.

